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New German Drive on Kiev Believed Imminent

London, Aug. 3.

THE beginning of the seventh week in the German campaign against Russia suggests what appears to be a new German drive to Kiev in the Ukraine, but with the Russians firmly holding the German drives on Leningrad and Moscow. Two new names are mentioned in the latest Russian communique, both of them in the Kiev sector. The first is Korosten, 85 miles north-west of the Ukrainian capital, but no nearer to it then Zhitomir, where the Germans have now been held up for so many days. The second place is Belaya Tserkov, about 45 miles south-west of Kiev, and it is from here that the most serious threat to the city appears to be developing.

In all other parts of the front, except Estonia, where fighting continues, the Russians say that there have been no significant changes in the position.

A communique issued by the German High Command today claims that "during the destruction of enemy units west of Lake Peipus about 10,000 men were taken prisoner and numerous tanks, guns and other war material captured. On other parts of the eastern front today, operations proceeded successfully. Strong bomber formations last night effectively bombed military installations in Moscow."

Unsuccessful Raid

The Russians state that only a few lone German machines penetrated the defences of the capital and that no military damage was done.

The latest communique issued by the Soviet Information Board this morning states:—

"During the night of August 2, Soviet troops continued to fight the enemy in the direction of Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov and on the Estonian sector of the front. On the remaining sectors of the front, there were no significant changes in the positions of our troops. Our air force in co-operation with the land forces, continued to deal blows at enemy mechanized units of infantry and artillery."

"Complete Chaos"

"Complete chaos" is the description applied to the position behind the German advance in Russia by competent military observers in Ankara, who point out that German claims of encirclement have been shown up by the fact that one large Russian unit which had been cut off by the German advance for 23 days rejoined the main body after a long march, having been in constant touch with its headquarters by radio, and received supplies by air.

It is learned in Ankara that German infantry which were following up the advance are now being attacked by Russian tanks which lay concealed in woods while the German advance units rushed past them. The Germans were unable to recall their tanks to deal with the Russians owing to a shortage of petrol, which is being supplied to advanced units by air in small quantities.

Rumanians Restless

The Rumanians, it is stated in Ankara, are restless and do not want to fight on after the occupation of Bessarabia. They are also bitter that they are bearing the brunt of the fighting while the Hungarians remain inactive. The Rumanians, it is said, are afraid to disobey German orders lest the Germans further Hungarian revisionist claims, but at the same time are horrified to see the Rumanian army slaughtered while the Hungarians are untouched. Fear among Rumanians is growing that perhaps the country backed the wrong horse in attacking Russia.

The Germans claim to have 70 fresh divisions which can be flung into the battle on the eastern front, but experts in the Turkish capital think that these are really tired troops which were withdrawn from the line on July 14.

Division Routed

The rout of a considerable part of the 253rd German infantry division, following a vigorous Soviet counterattack, was announced from Moscow last night. This followed an announcement earlier in the day that another German infantry division—the 137th—had been routed in the Smolensk sector, where determined Russian counter-attacks are holding up the German advance on Moscow which, according to German calculations at the outset of the campaign, should have been entered by a victorious German army yesterday.

The sector where the 253rd German division was defeated by the Russians is not revealed, but a Soviet agency despatch from the front states that heavy fighting had been in progress near the town "V" for four days and nights, and that the Germans had concentrated vast reserves in an attempt to break Soviet resistance under General Yakovlev. The battlefield was littered with German dead, of whom 2,250 were counted, and a large

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 *)

Ten Nazi Panzer Divisions Said Destroyed Already

London, Aug. 3.

Soviet reports of the destruction of 10 German Panzer divisions during the past six weeks of fighting was striking evidence of the ferocity of the war raging along the entire Russian frontier, and military experts believed yesterday that the losses would prevent the Germans from renewing their campaign with anything like the striking power hitherto employed.

The 10 panzer divisions constituted two more divisions than the entire armoured force the Germans threw into the Battle of Flanders, in which the Germans forced their famous break-through with only two armoured divisions.

According to informed quarters the German campaign force consists of 22 armoured divisions. If ten have been destroyed already, or so badly mauled that their repair will take a considerable time, it was considered here that the much advertised "third blitz wave" against Russia will not develop anything approaching the striking power of the first two assaults.

High Losses

The losses suffered by the Russians themselves were known to be very high, but the Red High Command was represented as "satisfied with the amount of heavy reserves still available in the western Soviet Union."

It was rumoured here that the Russians will not attempt any real counter-offensive until the Germans have dashed the third wave against Russian defences when it was hoped the Germans would be too exhausted for any swift movements. Strong reserves were being held back by the Russian "High Command for this counter-stroke, according to rumours current here.

Military quarters, however, admitted that there was a possibility that these Russian reserves might be forced into action against the third "blitz wave" with the result that both sides would be exhausted, thus bringing about a lengthy period for recovery in which the front would be stalemated.—United Press.

Soviet Victories Claimed

Moscow, Aug. 3.

Reviewing the first six weeks of the Soviet-German war, M.S.A. Lozovsky, official Government spokesman and Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, told the press yesterday that the Red Army had decimated crack German shock divisions and had killed, wounded or taken prisoner more than 1,500,000 German troops.

"The Reichswehr is bogged down on the eastern front and is suffering tremendous losses in men and material," he declared. "Each day of fighting brings nearer the defeat of the German Army and expedites the catastrophe facing the Third Reich."

Citing certain newspaper reports that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was "following the campaign with a stop watch," M. Lozovsky declared that "the longer he holds the stop watch the nearer will be the day for collapse on the eastern front."—United Press.

New British Naval Appointments

London, Aug. 3.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral Ernest J. Spooner, D.S.O., as Rear-Admiral in Malaya, and in charge of the Naval Establishment at Singapore is a feature of the list of new appointments announced by the Admiralty.

The list also includes the following Flag Officers recently appointed to sea commands: Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Admiral Edward Syfret and Rear-Admiral Henry B. Rawlings; Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Admiral Irvine G. Glennie.

Rear-Admiral Syfret was thanked by the first Lord of the Admiralty a week ago for successfully taking a convoy through the Mediterranean in face of constant attack.

Rear-Admiral Rawlings was Naval Attache at Tokyo before he took command of the cruiser Norfolk in August 1939.—Reuter.

Soviet Confident of Victory After Six Weeks of Fighting

Moscow, Aug. 3.

CONFIDENCE in ultimate victory grew in the capital yesterday as the Russo-German war ended its sixth week with the Red Army holding on the entire battle front while simultaneously counter-attacking and forcing back the Germans at several points.

The optimistic mood was expressed not only by newspapers, officials in the highest quarters and the people themselves but was also reflected in the impressions gained by Mr. Harry Hopkins, coordinator of the American aid-Britain programme, during his conversations with M. Joseph Stalin and M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar.

The "Pravda," in an editorial, declared that the Red Army had paralyzed the German offensive tactics and had foiled Hitler's blitzkriez strategy.

The editorial said that the attack had failed to prevent Soviet mobilization while "the Red Army has crushed the drive on Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev on which the Germans had based all their plans."

Night Fighting

An official communique stated that night fighting continued in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir—the areas where the two armies have been fighting for the past two weeks.

There were no large scale hostilities on other sectors of the front, it was stated. The Red Air Fleet, in coordination with land troops, continued pounding enemy motor units, infantry and artillery, it was stated.—United Press.

Germans Bogged Down

New York, Aug. 3.

Nazi forces apparently were bogged down yesterday on the eastern front after six weeks of heavy fighting and the Russians claimed they had driven home smashing blows against the Germans in the Smolensk area.

Simultaneously, the stage for a new crisis gripped Vichy, with indications that Germany may be demanding control of French naval bases in Africa, presumably including Dakar. It was possible that M. Pierre Laval, ousted from the Vice-Premiership by Marshal Henri Petain last December, may return to the Vichy Government, indicating a new Franco-German collaboration.—United Press.

Final Victory Is Sure Says Halifax

New York, Aug. 3.

"Though the next few months may be crucial, we are now more confident than ever before that our final victory is sure," declared Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, in an international broadcast from Washington to England and Canada.

The broadcast celebrated the starting of production of Rolls-Royce aeroplane engines by the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit, Michigan.

Lord Halifax added: "By the help which American industry is giving us we can be certain not only of preserving liberty for ourselves but of restoring it to the free people whom the engine of Nazi aggression has robbed of it today.

Packard Genius

"Hitler has turned the world upside down, just as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. At the end of a long day Napoleon was smashed by the Duke of Wellington, of whom it was said that his genius was an infinite capacity for taking pains. That is the kind of genius Rolls-Royce and Packard possess, and this is the kind of genius that is going to win this war."

Sir Henry Self, head of the British Air Mission to the United States, Major-General George Brett, chief of the United States Army Air Corps, Mr. M. Gilman, President of the Packard Motor Company, an R.A.F. navigator (speaking from London), a Canadian war ace and a Packard machinist from Detroit also participated in the programme.

Miracle of Building

The programme marked the "ten month miracle" of building and equipping a new factory since the contract was first signed.

In tribute to United States' production efforts, Lord Halifax said: "Speed is everything. We have had a long and tiresome way to go to catch up with our enemies, but with your help we are getting nearer and nearer every day. In one year the United States has built up an immense arsenal of vital weapons and materials to stop the war."—Reuter.

Washington Hums With Diplomatic Activity

Washington, Aug. 3.

Intense activity was observed at the State Department yesterday as Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, conferred with highest diplomatic officials and representatives of Pacific shipping firms.

Mr. Welles conferred with Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, Mr. Richard Casey, Australian Minister, Mr. Ralph Close, Minister from South Africa, M. Constantin Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador.

Pacific Situation

The chief subject of the conferences with diplomatic officials and shipping representatives apparently was the Japanese threat to the South Pacific, and especially dealt with the reported Japanese demands for bases in Thailand which would bring the Far Eastern partner of the Axis closer to Singapore and would flank the Burma highway to China.

Diplomatic circles regarded President Roosevelt's restrictions on shipments of oil and fuel to Japan as serving notice on Japan that she would risk war if she attempted to seize the Dutch East Indies, while simultaneously offering the possibility that if she restrained her aggression the Dutch Empire and the United States might be willing to provide oil.

The move was regarded as the most powerful economic round that the United States has fired in the East Asiatic economic and military campaign.

The State Department said Mr. Cordell Hull was still at Sulphur Springs, Virginia, where he has been for more than a month on rest leave but was remaining in constant telephonic touch with the department concerning international developments.—United Press

Sir Ronald Campbell Arrives in New York

New York, Aug. 3.

Sir Ronald Campbell, the new British Minister in Washington, reached New York yesterday by air on his way to take up his post.

He was asked by newspapermen what he thought about the question of United States troops taking part in the war. Sir Ronald said that this was a question seldom mentioned in Britain. "They think that is something very much up to you," he added.—Reuter.

Suits Against Tatuta Maru Lifted

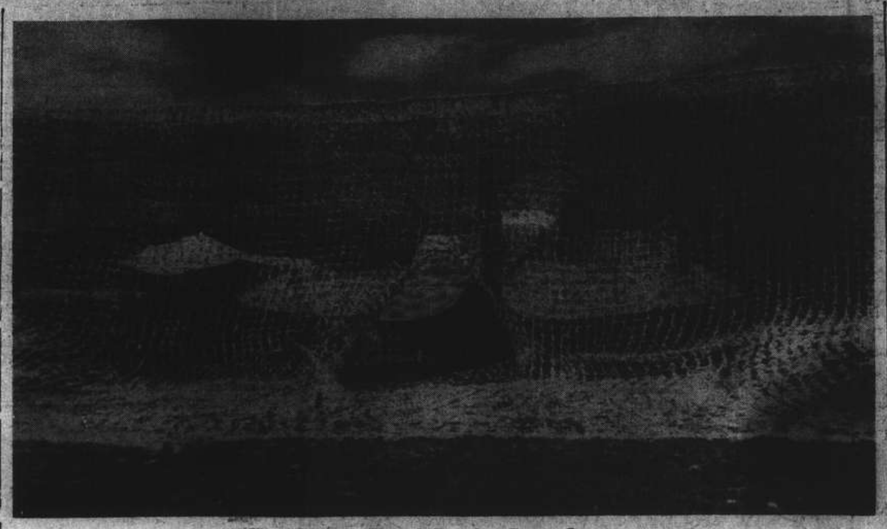
San Francisco, Aug. 3.

A Federal Court yesterday ordered lifted writs of attachment against the Tatuta Maru filed by American firms to enforce delivery of cargo aboard the Japanese vessel. The N.Y.K. Lines announced the vessel would sail for Japan this morning.—United Press.

Japanese Steamer Sails From Cape Town

Cape Town, Aug. 3.

The Japanese steamer, Manila Maru, has sailed, having got rid of the writs of attachment, which were transferred to the Belgium Maru.—Reuter.



Plane Damaged Despite Camouflage

This Italian plane is one of many which fell into British hands in East Africa after having been damaged inspite of the camouflage netting which all but concealed it. No efforts of the Italians could blind the sharp eyes of the R.A.F.

America Prepared to Meet Developments

Washington, Aug. 3.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's embargo on shipments of aviation gasoline and lubricants to Japan showed that American military and naval preparations are so far advanced that the Government is no longer afraid of any forceful measures that Tokyo might take in retaliation against United States moves, political authorities declared yesterday.

These quarters said that the United States obviously was not seeking trouble with Japan, but felt itself strong enough now to feel entirely free to take steps which might be calculated to curtail Japanese freedom to attack friends of the United States or American vital interests in the Pacific.

Tokyo Writers Warn U.S. on Coming Action

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

A strong warning that the present attitude of the United States toward Japan is comparable to Soviet Russia's attitude in 1903 when "Japan's patience was not endless and Japan finally resorted to force and staking its national existence" has been given by Mr. Soho Tokutomi, columnist for the "Nichi Nichi Shimbun."

"The American attitude toward Japan has grown from bad to worse and history repeats itself . . . . Japan is not likely to act recklessly but will stake its national existence if necessary regardless of the outcome," he declared.

Mr. Tokutomi said that the attitude of the United States toward Japan at present was ten times worse than Russia's toward Japan in 1903, when Japan resorted to force.

Scope of New "Sphere"

Simultaneously, Mr. Fumio Yamada, chief of the research department of the "Institute of the Pacific" composed of diplomats, politicians and business leaders interested in the South Seas, declared that, "the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere which Japan intends to establish will mean a large living sphere, covering besides Japan, the nations of Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies."

Mr. Yamada said that the coprosperity sphere aims at "freeing the Asiatic races from the yoke maintained by forces outside Asia," but admitted that the task was difficult owing to the many difficulties in China where the situation is complicated by foreign powers' rights and interests.

South Seas Neglected

"It is worthy of criticism that Japan has neglected the importance of the South Seas as Japan's lifeline," he added.

The "Asahi Shimbun" published a special despatch from Saigon stating that "Japan's position has been greatly strengthened by the despatch of additional forces to southern French Indo-China which, through destruction of the Anglo-American anti-Japanese encirclement camp, will greatly facilitate realization of Japan's southward policy."

The despatch added that Indo-China at present has a surplus rice production of 50,000,000 bushels "the proper disposal of which will practically settle all questions relative to the supply of food in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

He said one of Japan's duties was to save 10,000,000 peasants from the "squeezing hands" of 300,000 anti-Japanese Chinese merchants at present handling exclusively the collection and distribution of Indo-China's rice.—United Press.

Commander Arrives

Saigon, Aug. 3.

Vice-Admiral Masaichi Nimi, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Naval Forces in Indo-China Waters, arrived here today aboard a torpedo boat and immediately transferred his flag to the cruiser which had arrived on Saturday.

French civil, military and naval officials will call on Vice-Admiral Nimi tomorrow. He will leave for an unknown destination on Tuesday.—United Press.

This impression was especially strong in view of President Roosevelt's disclosures a few days ago that until that time the United States had avoided an oil embargo lest such restrictions incite Japan to violence in the area enclosing critical interests of the United States and the other democracies.

Political experts said that announcement of the embargo showed that President Roosevelt no longer felt it necessary to be so careful. Experts said that this no doubt was because of the close collaboration evolved in recent weeks among British, Netherlands and United States forces in the Pacific and the strengthening of their military forces.

Experts also stated that, in addition, Soviet Russia's strong resistance to the German invasion and the co-operation among Russia, Great Britain and the United States were factors supporting President Roosevelt's position.

Washington diplomatic experts, including those of some foreign nations stationed here, said that the factors leading President Roosevelt to take his embargo decision almost certainly included some of the following:—

Reported Japanese Demands

1. Reports that the Japanese have demanded bases from Thailand;
2. The American public's bitterness over the fact the Tutulla was bombed by Japanese planes fueled presumably with United States-manufactured gasoline;
3. Persistent Chinese requests that the United States cease supplying Japan with fuel which enabled Nippon planes to attack Chungking;
4. Soviet Russia's need for aviation gasoline, as disclosed by the statement by Mr. Harold Ickes, Oil Administrator, that 10,000 drums would be prepared to transport aviation fuel to Russia, and that two tankers probably would be assigned to carry oil to Russia.

Diplomats pointed out that the fact President Roosevelt plans to take a vacation next week shows that he is not greatly worried over the possibility that Japan might strike immediately at any vital interests of the democracies.—United Press.

Concerned Over Oil Ban

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

The United States extension of restriction to petroleum exports has added to the general concern here concerning Japanese-American relations in the future.

Although calmer minds prefer to wait and see how the restrictions are applied to Japan, alarmists consider with misgiving that the new measure is chiefly anti-Japanese and especially regrettable.

Uncertainty hovers over the fate of the Tatuta Maru and the Heian Maru as regards clearance from San Francisco and Seattle, respectively.

A Japanese news agency reports that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association today recommended to the Government the mobilization of high school students, possibly women and also general labour conscription to offset the strain on farm and factory workers.

These suggestions follow the recent invocation of the additional Provisions and National General Mobilization law affecting industrial organizations, harbours, transport, etc.

At the same time authorities are exerting themselves to avoid international aggravation of the situation.—Reuter.

Halifax, Welles Confer

Washington, Aug. 3.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, the Australian Minister, Mr. Casey, and the South African Minister, Mr. Close, have conferred with Mr. Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, on the Far Eastern situation.

All were later reticent in discussing with reporters the specific questions considered, but indicated that particular interest was shown in Japan's move southward.—Reuter.

Nazi Spokesman Stresses Difficulties Of Campaign in Russia

London, Aug. 3.

A Nazi military spokesman, broadcasting from Berlin last night, said that an "annihilating battle within a 60-mile radius north, east and south of Smolensk has been going on for a fortnight without respite."

Commenting that the outcome of this battle is "of greatest importance" the speaker added that "for reasons of prestige Stalin seems to be trying to impress on the people of the Soviet and their allies that the Soviet Army has been able to do what none others have done—stem a German advance. The Führer told you on June 21 (when Russia was invaded) that our soldiers would have a hard battle in the east, and one of utmost responsibility, and this certainly proved to be the case.

"But our soldiers must be able to feel that the German people are as confident as they, and that, like the victorious campaign in the west, the outcome in the east will end in victory for the sons of German mothers."—Reuter.

Second Squadron Wanted!

It is necessary to reach the grand total of £200,000 by August 15, in order to make sure that the second China British Squadron shall be added to the R.A.F. to beat the enemy.

Send your donations to the British Voluntary War Contributions Fund to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, or the Chartered Bank.

Thai's Position Viewed Gravely In Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 3.

The situation in Thailand is regarded here as extremely grave. There is no disposition to minimize the significance of reports emanating from Bangkok indicating clearly that with Japanese forces massed along her borders Thailand must be "realistic" and that events may be expected "to move fast" unless America or America and Britain guarantee Thailand's independence.

Britain has only recently made clear that her policy vis-à-vis Thailand is to request no special rights and privileges for herself but to see that no rights and privileges not granted to Britain are granted any other power. What action Britain would take if any special rights and privileges were granted to Japan is naturally a closely guarded secret. Presumably, however, the extent of Britain's reaction would depend on the rights and privileges that might be granted.

Comment Withheld

Official circles here decline to comment on such hypothetical future contingencies, stressing that in a matter of this gravity the War Cabinet alone is in a position to make Britain's position clear.

Chinese circles maintain that although possible provision of Japanese bases in Thailand would not materially increase Japan's threat to Burma and Malaya, such bases would nevertheless materially affect China. Britain's first line of defence against Japan. From bases in Thailand, these circles argue, Japan could, within a very short time, completely cut the Burma road which is China's very life-line now that the Soviet Union is involved in a life and death struggle, and is, therefore, only able to help China to a limited degree.

The issue now facing Britain and the United States, these circles add, is whether they can view with equanimity the prospect of this life-line being cut at the present stage —Reuter.

Chungking Will Aid Allied Goods

New York, Aug. 2.

The United States has promised representatives of the Chiang Kai-shek régime here that it will send 35 military transport planes to Chungking as soon as possible for the purpose of carrying cargo over stretches of the Burma Road, the "New York Herald Tribune's" Washington correspondent reported today on good authority.

The paper understood that the chief of operations of the Chungking air force, Major-General T. H. Shen, who is now in Washington, and Dr. T. V. Soong, head of General Chiang Kai-shek's economic mission to the United States, received the promise after negotiating with the United States government.

Estimating that 35 transport planes can do the work of 800 trucks, the "Herald Tribune's" report said that since President Roosevelt has refused further requisitioning of aircraft from American commercial lines, it is likely that the transport planes will come from the United States Army Air Corp's production orders.

Meanwhile, it was reported that a group of 225 American pilots have just arrived in Chungking for service with General Chiang Kai-shek's air force. Many of the American pilots are reported to be recent graduates of Army Air Corps training schools.—Domei.

Police Chief Shot In France

Vichy, Aug. 3.

M. Morin, Chief of the French police at Caen in Normandy, was shot and seriously wounded on Saturday by an armed bandit, who made good his escape. The police state the bandit is the same man who, a few days ago attacked and seriously wounded M. Besnard, Deputy Chief of the Caen police.—Reuter.

Berlin Subjected to Heavy R.A.F. Raid

London, Aug. 3.

CONTINUING their offensive against Germany, aircraft of the R.A.F. Bomber Command last night subjected Berlin to one of the heaviest attacks yet made on the German capital. Many large fires were caused. Heavy raids were also carried out on docks at Hamburg and Kiel, and here, too, great damage was caused, according to the latest Air Ministry communique. Four British machines are missing from these operations.

An earlier communique revealed that bombs were dropped on docks at Kiel during reconnaissance by a Flying Fortress of the Bomber Command yesterday afternoon.

Blenheims of the same command attacked an enemy patrol ship off the Dutch coast and a gun emplacement on the island of Ameland. Direct hits were obtained on both objectives, and the ship was left on fire and sinking.

R.A.F. fighters carried out many offensive patrols over northern France yesterday. Low-level attacks were made with cannon and machine-gun fire on a number of objectives, including enemy troops, aerodromes and aircraft, and on E-boats near the coast.

British fighters destroyed a second enemy bomber off the east coast last night. From all these operations, one British aircraft, a Blenheim bomber is missing.

Fighters Destroyed

It is now known that two more enemy fighters were destroyed during offensive operations over nothern France on July 23.

British planes last night flew over western and northern Germany, according to the German radio. A few planes, it stated, reached Berlin and dropped a small number of bombs exclusively in the outskirts of residential quarters, destroying some dwelling houses. There were some dead and wounded among the civilian population. According to reports so far available, three attacking planes were shot down, including one in the immediate vicinity of Berlin, it is claimed. There was no damage of military importance, the German announcer added.

The bombs dropped on Kiel from the Flying Fortress fell out of the blue, evidently without warning, for neither fighters nor anti-aircraft guns answered the attack, says the Air Ministry News Service. There were no clouds over Kiel although over the North Sea the Fortress flew over banks of clouds with only an occasional glimpse of the water below. "We could see the entire length of the Kiel Canal from Brunsbuettel in the west to Kiel itself at the other end," the pilot recounted. "We could watch the bombs going down for ten seconds after leaving the racks, but when they burst our great height made them appear only as grey puffs of smoke welling up."

No Nazi Planes Over Britain

No enemy aircraft flew over Great Britain yesterday. There was some air activity off the East Coast, in the course of which one enemy bomber was shot down into the sea by air fighters, says an Air Ministry communique.

A heavily laden German tanker of about 2,000 tons was attacked yesterday afternoon by Beaufort aircraft of the Coastal Command off Ostend. The tanker, hit by a torpedo, burst into flames. Within a few minutes its deck was awash, and it sank rapidly. One British aircraft is missing.—Reuter.

Germans Raid Alexandria

Cairo, Aug. 3.

Two persons were killed and 15 others injured when Axis bombers raided Britain's great naval base at Alexandria on Friday night, official communiques said yesterday. A few bombs caused slight damage to property.—United Press.

Free Greece Resumes Relations With Russia

Istanbul, Aug. 3.

The Greek Government of M. Emmanuel Tsouderos, in line with other Allied Governments who decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with the Soviets, is sending a diplomatic mission to Moscow, which will leave Istanbul shortly.—Reuter.

Slight Activity Over Britain

London, Aug. 3.

There was little enemy activity over Britain during the night, states an Air Ministry communique. Some bombs were dropped in eastern England and at one point in the south. Only slight damage was caused and no casualties are reported.—Reuter.

Nazi Labour Situation Said Critical

BY REUTER'S ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE OFFICER

London, Aug. 3.

The strain on the German labour market arising from Hitler's attack on Russia may prove one of the weakest links in the chain which precariously holds German industry together. Labour problems inside Germany may become acute enough to cause some sort of internal revolution.

After France fell, it seemed for some time that Germany had solved the labour problem as the immediate necessity for a huge land army apparently no longer existed. Germany moreover could then call on the accumulated labour reserve of all occupied territories to help solve her internal manpower problems.

Courted Disaster

In embarking on the Russian adventure, however, Hitler started to court disaster in the labour sphere. The Nazi Government ordered a considerable new labour mobilization between January and March of this year after deciding on the Russian campaign. Only few men were left in agriculture which is now mostly staffed with women and children. Operatives in the consumer-goods industry have been diverted to the armed forces and dangerous reductions have also been made in labour employed on private building projects. The German Labour Ministry issued a circular a few weeks ago showing that the drain on textile labour would probably make it impossible to honour existing clothing ration cards.

At the same time, great pressure is being put on the remaining workers who have been forced to surrender their right to overtime pay introduced in September, 1940. Germany is now trying several methods of solving the labour problems. These include the combing out of workers in non-essential industries, conscription of labour, mobilization of women and employment of foreign workers and war prisoners. About 8,500,000 women are at present conscripted for work in Germany, while foreign labourers in civil employment total some 1,500,000. Poland is the main source of this foreign serf labour, Denmark and the Low Countries come next, followed by Italy and Slovakia.

Prisoners Used

An equal number of prisoners of war is being similarly used. The same pattern is seen through the occupied territories. Industrial workers from all over the Continent are being sucked into the vacuum in German industry created by the ever-intensifying mobilization. In some countries, notably the Balkans, this process extends even to agricultural workers.

Development of the war against Russia is, therefore, decisively important for the whole German labour situation. If the Russian army can be speedily annihilated, much will have been achieved towards solving this problem. If not it will present an increasingly difficult situation which may eventually have far-reaching internal consequence.—Reuter.

Record Output of British Tanks

London, Aug. 3.

A record output of tanks has been set up in July by Lord Beaverbrook's "tank boys."

This was disclosed last night in a message which the Minister of Supply sent to workers in tank factories.

Lord Beaverbrook's message was addressed to the "tank boys," and says: "Your output for the month of July is a record. You have surpassed my expectations. You have beaten the programme I laid down for your direction on the first day of the month. By your exertions you have earned the gratitude and admiration of the people of this country."

Lord Beaverbrook concludes by exhorting tank workers to have a good Bank holiday, and to "come back on Tuesday with the certain knowledge that you are going to make August a better tank month than July."—Reuter.

U.S. Again Warns Vichy About Collaboration With Axis

Washington, Aug. 3.

THE United States Government yesterday asserted that the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China was a threat to American security and warned the Vichy Government that in the future relations between France and the United States will be guided by the degree of resistance that France shows to the Axis powers in the French territories.

The statement, apparently was aimed to prevent any changes in French Africa as advocated by the Paris (German-controlled) press similar to the recent agreement covering joint Japanese-French "defence" of Indo-China.

Threat to U.S.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, declared at his press conference yesterday that the Franco-Japanese pact covering Indo-China was a threat to United States security.

Mr. Welles recalled the pledges made by the French Government to maintain its territory against aggression. He recalled that the French did not oppose activities of Italian and German troops in Syria but resisted when Britain attempted to take defensive action there.

The United States, Mr. Welles added, "in its relations with the French Government at Vichy and with local authorities in French territories will be governed by the manifest effectiveness with which those authorities endeavour to protect these territories from domination and control by those powers which are seeking to extend their rule by force of conquest or the threat thereof."

Details Received

Mr. Welles revealed that the United States had received details of the Indo-China pact, and added that "in effect the agreement virtually turns over to Japan an important part of the French Empire."

The Under-secretary said that this meant that France gave territory to a country with definite territorial aspirations, thereby creating a situation "which has a direct bearing on the vital problem of American security."

Mr. Welles declared that the French action of permitting foreign troops to enter an interal part of the Empire "beyond the scope of any known agreement" permits Japan to occupy bases from which she might conduct operations "directed against other peoples friendly to the people of France."—United Press.

Gene Tunney Is in U.S. Navy Now—Building Up Men

WHEN Gene Tunney was a grave-eyed, big-boned 12-year-old in Greenwich Village thirty years ago his taste in literature was Horatio Alger rather than for Shakespeare. From the humbler classics like "Luck and Pluck" and the "Tattered Tom" and "Ragged Dick" series he came to a profound belief in all the homely virtues and in singleness of purpose which these volumes preached, writes Meyer Berger in the "New York Times." He gravely assured interviewers after he had cuffed Jack Dempsey out of the heavyweight championship at Philadelphia fifteen years ago that he owed his success to the Horatio Alger "Work and Win" formula.

Lieut-Cmdr. James Joseph Tunney, U. S. N. R., applies the same Algerian grimness today to his programme for developing physical fitness among Navy personnel. He has a few basic ideas on the subject and on these the whole project depends. He thinks, for example, that good posture means good health and that good posture depends mostly on strengthening the abdominal muscles which control posture. Without this, he keeps telling people earnestly, you don't get full chest and lung capacity. If you're the sluggardly type that counts exercise among the abominations, you're apt to be startled when he pounds the desk sternly to punctuate his ideas on this subject.

"You take a boxer" he says, "if he's out of training and if his abdominal muscles are weak he utterly lacks coordination. You hit him in the abdomen and he literally comes apart. He can't function. It's the same with a man in a dive-bomber. Coming head down at terrific speed, he must depend entirely on his abdominal muscles to pull him out again. With those muscles at less than maximum strength, he's affected by the dive exactly as the boxer is when he's hit in the abdomen he's neglected."

Views on Nicotine and Alcohol

Moral principles aside, Lieut.-Cmdr. Tunney thinks the man in the dive-bomber, like the happy-go-lucky fighter who is careless in training, damages his system by too much nicotine and alcohol. "The least he can do, for his own good," the lieutenant commander thinks, "is to cut down on the smokes and the drinks."

Naval Secretary Knox feels as Tunney does about training men in service. He issued an order late last October calling for the intensive physical programme for officers and men in the Navy. He said: "Modern war requires the acme of physical fitness and fighting edge. Nothing shall be left undone to insure that all officers and men of our Navy are properly conditioned to meet the utmost demands of physical endurance."

The Secretary's order, based on the Tunney formula, insists on at least a half hour of outdoor exercise for men ashore and afloat, with special stress on "setting-up exercises which maintain correct posture and muscular tone, especially in the abdominal region."

Navy Put Through Paces

A few weeks after the order came out Gene Tunney was commissioned lieutenant commander in charge of Navy physical training and athletics and was turned loose on the luckless Navy ashore and afloat. The old Horatio Alger spirit that led ragged urchins to inevitable wealth and position—the old "Work and Win"—made midshipmen and high-ranking officers sweat and puff. They're still sweating and panting, but the formula works. Navy station tailors are up to their ears in uniforms that need reefing in at the waist line.

In the fifteen years since he put his boxing gloves aside to become country squire, litterateur, button-pushing executive and father of four children Gene Tunney has sternly disciplined himself mentally and physically. He worked out a home exercising machine to keep himself tuned and has produced it for sale. Naturally, it is intended to steel abdominal muscles. Seven thousand of these machines, turned over to the Navy at cost, are preparing aviation cadets for the day when they have to come screaming head-first down the sky in Navy dive-bombers. They are aboard the larger ships and in all manner of land stations.

Spreads Athletic Gospel

This, however, is only part of the Tunney programme for the Navy. A man of starting energy even for a former heavyweight champion, the new lieutenant commander hurtles by plane from one Navy station to the next, energetically preaching the steel-abdomen gospel. He has scrapped the old Navy arm-swinging exercises—the old "monkey drill"—which called for no more exertion than it takes to make ready-made cocktails. He has substituted a half-dozen movements that have weary rear admirals thinking their abdominal muscles are parting from their jackstays.

At Pensacola, at Noroton, at Newport, San Diego—wherever the Navy pennant whips the breeze at dawn—when the lark's at heaven's gate—Navy men pink from a night's rest stumble outdoors for the Tunney exercises. Stern young directors, picked by the lieutenant commander and indoctrinated with his enthusiasm for the job, call the movements and see they're done as the lieutenant commander ordered.

Work-out Before Breakfast

"One!" they shout, and the gym-shirted officers jump to rigid stride position, arms stiffly shooting upward and sideward to a resounding clap. "Two!" and they jump back to original position of attention. Twenty times, for a pre-breakfast starter.

In the second exercise they clasp their hands behind their heads, diaphragm pulled up as high as possible, legs four inches apart. The director calls the numbers and they start bending from the diaphragm, as far as possible, rotating the trunk from left to right on the sharp count, "One!" "Two!" "Three!" Twenty to fifty times.

Lieut.-Cmdr. Tunney has prescribed at least twenty minutes of this, before breakfast, for every man in service. He thinks even a half hour of it isn't too much. Yet it isn't all. In the afternoon every man must go in for some competitive game, and it can't be tiddle-de-winks or aceydeucey. It must be one of these ten—basketball, touch-football, volley ball, soccer, deck tennis, cross-country running, boxing, handball, lawn tennis or rowing.

Cure for Worries

"Competitive games," as the lieutenant-commander sees it, "are beneficial because they take a man's mind off his worries, and every man has some form of worry. These outdoor exercises and games oxidize the poisons that get into the blood stream through glandular secretions generated by mental disturbances or fear. They help, for example, in the case of a young fellow going up for his first dive who might be apprehensive about the outcome."

Some of the lieutenant-commander's suggestions have been severely radical. He suggested, for example, that it might be a good idea to compel C.P.O.'s to wear suspenders instead of pants that lace up the back. The new director of physical training thinks C.P.O.'s a long time in the service are apt to ease the laces as the abdominal tide goes out with good Navy living and long sessions at sedentary jobs. Braces instead of laces might help their posture, he says. He's for giving it double to men who have been too long at desk work.

"They should be made to trim ship," is the way he puts it.

Tastes His Own Dish

Officers and enlisted men, it's quite likely, many wonder, as they go through the stiff pace each morning at daybreak, whether the lieutenant commander ever tastes his own dish. If they knew the Horatio Alger spirit, they wouldn't even ask. Gene Tunney goes through the exercise every morning and works at a harder and more killing pace than most men in the Navy. He is up most mornings at 5 o'clock; never later than 5.45 a.m. He does at least twenty minutes of setting-up exercises before the bacon and eggs.

After breakfast he hurries down to the office of the Third Naval District at 90 Church Street and frowns over mounds of letters. He interviews scores of applicants for C.P.O. ratings as assistant athletic instructors and does a thorough job of it. He sits down with each man, asks his full name, about his college work if he had any and about his experience in athletics. He's a friendly man and within a minute after the interview he's earnestly calling the applicant "George" or "Luke" or whatever, as if he'd known him a long time.

Busy Every Minute

He keeps apologizing every half minute because he has to answer his telephone or because he must turn to one of several secretaries to dictate a letter or give an order. Officers come in and want a few minutes of his time. He manages all this with an easy confidence; never seems to lose track of any of the loose threads. He usually manages to get out for a light luncheon and then comes back for more interviews and more dictation. He's in the office past 5 o'clock most afternoons and returns to Stamford with work to work on. He gets to bed around 10 o'clock. At 42 Gene Tunney is perhaps a little heavier than the man who stood over Jack Dempsey at Philadelphia and again at Chicago a year later. He's tanned and weathered, though, and in top form. He cuts a dashing figure in Navy uniform and is a handsome man in mufti.

"Me and Shakespeare"

The former heavyweight champion has perfect social poise, whether he is hobnobbing with Wendell Willkie at Hobe Sound, talking with rear admirals, the Secretary of the Navy or with gobs. He isn't so quick to resent sly references to his fondness for Shakespeare and Bacon as he was in his boxing days. He has caught on that you're a much easier mark for the wags and poisonous wits if you let them raise your hackles. "All the indignation has been supplanted by amusement," he wrote a few weeks ago in a "Saturday Evening Post" piece on "Me and Shakespeare."

He takes at least one volume of Shakespeare on all his Navy trips and usually carries some current best seller too. Right now, he confided, he's getting up a set of quotations from Shakespeare which he thinks may stump John Kieran and the other "Information Please" experts. He reads a lot about international affairs and still crusades against Communist influence in youth organizations. Being father to four children, he finds, is a full-time job all by itself.

Fervid Since Youth

People who think Gene Tunney is a stuffed shirt are all wet. What they regard as stiffness, you discover, is a deep religious strain, sincere and honestly arrived at. It showed up noticeably when he was twelve years old. He had run and jumped and skylarked with other West Side Kids on "The Farm" and around "Pig Alley" in Greenwich Village up to that time, and then his natural gravity came uppermost. Neighbours recognized it as a natural spiritual quality and thought Gene might turn out to be a priest.

British Producer

London, July 6.

In spite of all too obvious difficulties, film production goes on in England and more than one studio continues to make a very good job of it. And, although finance is not as easy as it was a few years ago, money is forthcoming. Also, in spite of the difficulties, the box-office reward is far from unsatisfactory.

Amongst those who are financing British film production is Mr. Oscar Deutsch, controller of a vast chain of cinemas known as the Odeon. There are more than 300 of these picture houses, although that number must have been reduced by air-raids. But Mr. Deutsch is not the man to be discouraged by bombs.

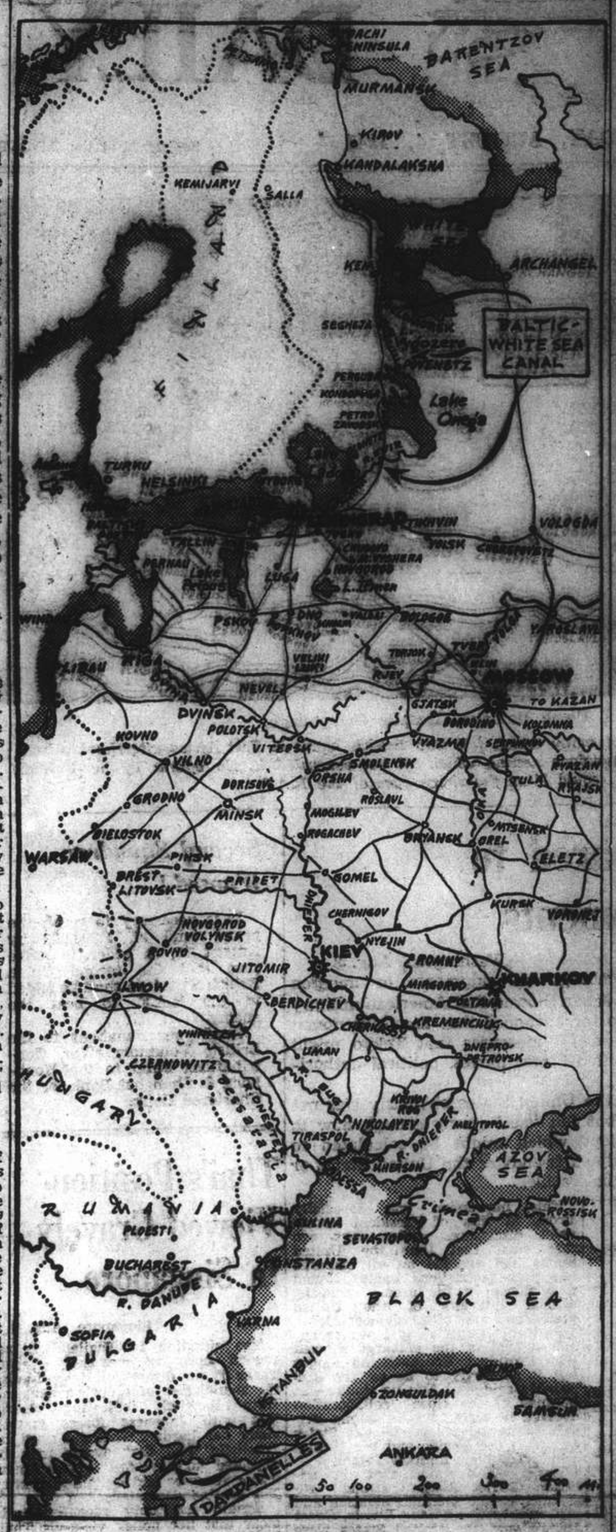
At present he has a scheme to spend nearly £250,000 on a film about Christopher Columbus. He thinks the subject will be welcomed in America and has commissioned Rafael Sabatini, writer of historical romances, to construct the story. The life of Columbus was sufficiently full of incidents to make a picture as exciting as any Western.

Mr. Deutsch has already financed some of the best pictures coming out of British studios. They include "The Stars Look Down," "Gaslight," "Major Barbara," "Quiet Wedding," "Love on the Dole" and "Pimpernel Smith." There is a probability that Laurence Olivier and Diana Wynyard will play the roles of Columbus and Queen Isabella of Spain.

Mexico's Attitude Toward War

Mexico City, Aug. 3.

President Camacho of Mexico has stated in an interview that Mexico would not intervene in the war, except in case of aggression against her or another nation on the American continent.—Reuter.



Nazi Drives Held Up

With the Russo-German war in its seventh week the Nazis, far from accomplishing their vaunted two-months victory over the Reds, have been held up in both the north, in their drive on Leningrad, and in the central sector, in the drive against Smolensk and Moscow. In the Ukraine the Germans appear to be launching a fresh drive against Kiev, but have been held in the Zhitomir region, where fierce fighting is taking place.

*Japanese Concentrate In Manchoukuo

London, Aug. 3.

Authoritative quarters asserted yesterday that Japan had sent heavy troop reinforcements to Manchoukuo last week and claimed that Japanese forces in Manchoukuo and Korea were being disposed as if they might attack Vladivostok. These sources said that many reinforcements were being sent from Japan while other contingents were being brought northward on the Asiatic mainland. It was believed that most of the reinforcements were being disposed along the Amur river, which forms the boundary between Manchoukuo and Siberia, in order to neutralize the powerful Russian forces there, while preparations were being made to attack Vladivostok. Authoritative sources asserted the Germans were trying to persuade Japan to create a disturbance on the Siberian front.—United Press.

New Zealand's War Effort

Wellington, Aug. 3.

There are 200,000 women taking part in New Zealand's war effort. This number does not include primary producers and workers in war industries.

Half the total number of men are either on active service or being trained to serve with armed forces, the majority having been enrolled in expeditionary forces for the Middle East and elsewhere.

Seventy-three thousand have received military training, and instructional classes have been provided for the 7,000 officers and other ranks in army schools.

The New Zealand Minister for Defence, Mr. F. Jones, in revealing these details, expressed his belief that New Zealand is doing as much, if not more, than other countries of the Empire.

Personnel Trebled

The personnel of the Navy has more than trebled since the outbreak of war and the Army is larger than the first expeditionary force at the same time in the Great War. The air force, which is virtually a new unit, is now well over 11 times greater than at the beginning of the present conflict. It has already won 100 decorations for brilliant and daring service and devotion to duty against the enemy. The number of awards represents a high precentage, probably unexcelled by any other country.

The eagerness for service is still maintained and voluntary enlistments total over 30,000. Applicants reach a high standard of physical fitness and education.

The development of air training has been one of the most prominent features of the Dominions war effort, and the output of trained airmen will be maintained indefinitely to full capacity because of youthful enthusiasm for air service.

Thousands of youths, who believed they had finished with school lessons, have taken advantage of the educational scheme, which is the first of its kind in the Empire, and are now devoting their leisure hours to gaining proficiency in flying and airforce work.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Chinese Wiped Up in Anhwei

Taiyuan, Aug. 2.

In an offensive in three directions, rapidly moving Japanese columns have completed a crushing drive against 3,000 Chinese Communist forces concentrated in the Lienchi mountains in central Shansi province, according to field despatches reaching here today. Latest reports stated that the Communists have already abandoned 200 dead while the Japanese have seized 93 prisoners, 70 horses and large amounts of military stores including 35,082 trench mortar shells.—Domei.

Shensi Bases Raided

At a Japanese Army Air Base, Aug. 2.

Despite bad flying weather, a Japanese army air squadron this morning, and again this afternoon, carried out severe air raids on Weinan, 50 kilometres north-east of Sian, capital of Shensi, and Sienyang, 20 kilometres north-west of Sian, field despatches reaching here revealed. Military establishments, including munitions dumps, were destroyed during the raid, the reports said.—Domei.

Mass Raids Reviewed

At a Japanese naval base in Central China, Aug. 2.

The largest formations ever to attack the wartime capital of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, smashed Chungking in two unprecedentedly devastating air raids, the press section of the Japanese Fleet in Central China Waters announced in its weekly review of naval-aerial operations.

The communiqué declared that Chiang Kai-shek's capital was pounded with high explosive bombs for more than eight hours during each raid, and enormous destruction was spread in the already battered city.

Revealing that waves of naval bombers for the past seven days have intensively attacked key cities in Szechuen and Anhwei provinces, the announcement said that Japanese aircraft yesterday bombed Kweikl, key point on the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, and destroyed armaments heaped in the compound of the railway station, as well as arms depots.

Anhwei Centres Attacked

Other units during the week, it was revealed, raided the head-quarters of Chungking forces at Chihengchen, 95 kilometres west of Anking, and Kungcheng, 70 kilometres north of Anking, blowing up arms and ammunition depots belonging to the 116 and 416 Brigades.

Meanwhile, large formations of naval planes followed up the aerial attack on Chengtu on July 27, in which military objectives were destroyed, with raids on other key cities in Szechuen province, inflicting severe damage to Chungking military establishments, the review revealed.—Domei.

French Ship Stopped

Batavia, Aug. 3.

The French steamer Dupleix, coming from Indo-China, has been intercepted by a Dutch warship and conducted to Tandjungpriok for further inspection of her cargo.

The Dupleix is a vessel of 7,135 tons. Her port of registry is Le Havre and she is owned by Chargeurs Reunis.—Reuter.

List Reported In Athens

Ankara, Aug. 3.

Field-Marshal List, the German *Blitzkrieg* chief who commanded the German armies in the Balkan campaign, is reported to be in Athens conferring with General Geloso, commander of the Italian army of occupation, on defence measures.

It was earlier reported that Field-Marshal List was visiting Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav peasants are setting fire to their crops in the Banat, according to reports reaching Ankara. Executions by the Hungarians are said to have failed to stop their resistance.—Reuter.

U.S. Firms Reopen In Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

Some American firms, including Standard Oil and the National City Bank of New York, have reopened to carry on some business following their closure when Japan froze United States credits and holdings in this country.

Standard Oil discontinued selling gasoline throughout Japan in view of the impossibility of depositing receipts or remitting profits following the Japanese and American freezing measures. Sales were resumed, however, when the Government gave permission to deposit funds.

Transportation Curtailed

Standard Oil's action, which proved only temporary pending clarification of freezing regulations, created a further curtailment in transportation and brought about a reduction in the already small number of taxis and private automobiles operating in Tokyo, including those of American Embassy officials.

The Government has reduced the gasoline allotment for taxis during August to 12 gallons and to seven gallons for privately owned cars. It was believed that a further reduction would be forthcoming soon, with possible elimination of the supply for private cars.

The National City Bank of New York reopened its branch here after Japanese officials had completed examination of its books. Operations were limited to American, British and Dutch withdrawals solely for payment of Japanese employees and payment of Japanese taxes. The bank holds 17,000,000 yen in American deposits, including over 8,000,000 yen belonging to American motion picture companies.

Movie Distributors Suspend

The American motion picture companies jointly agreed to suspend distribution of pictures throughout Japan pending clarification of the freezing regulations.

The Finance Ministry has informed inquirers that thus far no exceptions have been made regarding the 500 yen monthly limit for nationals whose assets have been frozen, and there was no indication whether exceptions would be forthcoming. At the official rate of exchange, however, Japanese nationals in America are receiving over four times the value that Americans are receiving in Japan.

Dairen Plants Restored

Reliable quarters meanwhile stated that Japanese authorities in Dairen have evacuated the installations belonging to Standard Vaccum, Texas Company and Shell Oil Company after the misunderstanding in the Japanese regulations freezing American assets.

Japanese authorities last Monday occupied the three installations, detaining the managers and staff throughout the day and permitting only those going for food to leave the installations. The managers were permitted to contact the American Consulate, which made inquiries in Tokyo after which the incident was settled through the Japanese evacuation.—United Press.

Six-year-old Carolyn Lee dislikes playing with dolls, claiming they are too childish.

*Hopkins Leaves Moscow

Moscow, Aug. 3.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, left here yesterday. He arrived in Moscow a few days ago to discuss the question of United States supplies to the Soviet Union, and has had talks with Stalin and M. Molotov, the Foreign Commissar.—Reuter.

City Hit by Hottest Day of the Year

Shanghai experienced its hottest day of the year yesterday as the temperature rose to 98 degrees to send the city's thousands scurrying for shade and breeze. Those who found it possible, spend the day out of doors, in the parks and on the outskirts of the city. Several thousand found relief at the local air cooled theatres, which did roaring business, while yet others found the few swimming pools ideal refuges from the sweltering heat.

The western outskirts of the city, particularly Hungjao Road, were scenes of increased activity as many Shanghailanders made journeys to an area beyond the heat of the paved thoroughfares, amid the scenery of green foliage.

But, what is bad for one man is good for another, and Chinese cold drink peddlers everywhere in the city were in demand, satisfying the thirst of the town's thousands of poorer class Chinese, who were unable to seek refuge in the parks or on the outskirts of the city.

One of the most remarkable sights of the day, and perhaps of the year, was a young Chinese, absolutely naked, but for a rag which he carried before him, walking down the Bund. Whether this was forced upon him by the heat or whether he wanted to evade being searched on the Garden Bridge could not be ascertained, however.

Expansion of Naval Shipyards in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 3.

A vast expansion in building facilities for the United States Navy has taken place in the past year. The Navy Department reveals that on July 1,109 shipyards were building naval vessels as compared with 12 a year ago.—Reuter.

*Germans Leaving Iran for Turkey

Ankara, Aug. 3.

Sixty German technicians and industrialists from Teheran are on their way to Turkey. Some have already arrived, and it is believed many other Germans are shortly leaving Iran when their visas expire.—Reuter.

*New Drive on Kiev Seen

(Continued from page 1)

number of prisoners were taken together with much booty, adds the report.

Practically No Advance

Yesterday marked the end of the sixth week of fighting, and the Germans had claimed practically no substantial advance during the past seven days on the whole front, from Lake Ladoga to the Black Sea.

The midday Soviet communique, with one exception, mentions the same battle areas as those last Saturday, stating that during the night of Aug. 1 fighting continued in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir.

The Soviet communique a week ago announced that stubborn fighting continued in the directions at Polotsk, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. Novorzhev, mentioned for the first time this week, is about 50 miles north of Nevel, about 100 miles due south of Porkhov, where the German drive on Leningrad is apparently held up, and some 25 miles north-east of Polisk.

The German High Command, after day by day reports of "favourable progress," yesterday made more specific claims and announced that in the Ukraine German troops had struck "deep into the retreating armies."

Fighting Around Kiev

Berlin also stated that in an area 150 miles south of Kiev a further great battle of annihilation was in progress and that Soviet divisions encircled east of Smolensk had been "further compressed."

The official German News Agency late last night claimed that the Russian counter-attack in the central (Smolensk) front had failed, and that the Russians had suffered heavy losses.

The Soviet air force continues to give powerful support to land forces, and is also attacking German shipping in the Baltic. One of the latest successes announced is the sinking of a German patrol ship and a 5,000-ton merchant ship. Four other vessels were damaged.

300 Nazi Tanks Destroyed

The destruction of 300 German tanks, which were allowed to break through to the Soviet rear, is also described in a message from Moscow.

The Soviet night communique reports that Soviet naval and air forces successfully attacked a German convoy in the Baltic.

The communique says: "Our ships and aviation attacked eight German transports escorted by five destroyers. According to preliminary data one destroyer and one transport were sunk and two destroyers and one transport damaged. The enemy was forced to turn back without accomplishing his task. We suffered no losses."

Refering to air operations over the front, the communique says: "Our air force, in cooperation with lands troops, dealt blows at enemy panzer units, infantry and artillery. In the course of August 1 our air force destroyed 41 German planes. We lost 19 machines."—Reuter.

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WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Philippa

London, May 16.

A little while ago the Duke of Kent bought a bracelet made from the glass windscreens of famous fighting planes. He bought it at a sale in aid of the R.A.F. comfort funds and gave it to his wife, who now wears it "for luck." The bracelet is of milky glass, fashioned in a curious whorl pattern. It is said to be as hard as any metal and quite unbreakable.

One can easily imagine how interested young Princess Elizabeth would be in this novel piece of jewellery, for the Princess is a great flying enthusiast. Not that she has done any flying as yet, but it is one of her ambitions to go up in an aeroplane. So far the nearest she has got to flying is to sit in a plane when it was on the ground. After much pleading, the King and Queen took her with them on their recent visit to an R.A.D. depot and she was allowed to climb into a Hudson and manipulate the controls under the pilot's instructions.

* * *

Princess and Pilots

The tea party the Princess had with a number of New Zealand pilots recently, when the airmen were entertained in the Grey Drawing-room of Windsor Castle, has naturally made her more than ever air-minded. While Princess Margaret wanted to hear all about her guests' thrilling flying experiences, Princess Elizabeth was soberly interested in their everyday work and details of aviation. All the same, the party ended in a deliciously frivolous way with a game of conkers. The New Zealanders did not know the game, but both the Princesses proved experienced teachers.

Among her birthday presents this year, Princess Elizabeth was thrilled to find a book illustrating the newest types of British aircraft. She will be able to compare the pictures with her own handiwork, for she has just completed an aeroplane model. And she can talk of flying to her heart's content with her aunt, the Duchess of Gloucester, who shares her enthusiasm. The Duchess of Gloucester is particularly interested in the work of the R.A.F., for it has long been her ambition to fly her own plane. She would make a good pilot, for she is utterly fearless and a competent mechanic.

* * *

Tennis for Red Cross

That well-known tennis champion of pre-war days, Madame Mathieu, a familiar figure on the Central Court at Wimbledon, is to take part in the first of a series of exhibition matches in this country. The matches are to be held in aid of the Red Cross. Madame Mathieu was three times a doubles champion at Wimbledon. Nowadays she has little time for tennis. Her duties as head of the French A.T.S. in Britain keep her fully occupied.

A notable list of women players who have offered their services in exhibition matches this summer is headed by Mrs. Menzies (Miss Kay Stammers). Among the men players whose names spell news in the sports world is H. G. N. Lee, the former Davis Cup player, now in the Army, and also two War Reserve policemen, R. E. Mulliken and E. J. David. N. G. N. Cooper hopes to get Army leave for play, and Nigel Sharpe will appear if his secretarial duties in connection with the matches permit.

* * *

Mr. Bones's Slogan

A nation-wide campaign to salvage hair clippings is to be launched by Britain's Ministry of Supply. Mr. James Bones, a Leeds hairdresser and secretary of the Yorkshire Hairdressers' Action Committee, is doing good work for the campaign on his own account. Three years ago he read in the newspapers that German hairdressers had been ordered to save clippings for the manufacture of carpets, felts and upholstery. He remembered this, put the idea for a new kind of salvage up to the Ministry of Supply, who welcomed it and invented a slogan to popularize the campaign.

Mr. Bones's slogan is "Shorten your locks and shorten the war." It has already caught the public's fancy and, although I cannot say that I know many women who have actually cut off their hair for the sake of patriotism, they are helping the campaign in other ways. Women who have had their hair after the "bob" came into fashion are sending their tresses to Mr. Bones. Many kept plaits and switches for years for purely sentimental reasons. These tresses are now used for war purposes. One of the first to answer the appeal is a 97-year-old Yorkshire woman who has given a 42-inch-long tress. She saved it for thirty years.

The shortage of vanishing cream is becoming a real problem with Britain's women. In one London suburb vanishing cream is supplied today to customers who take their own pots or jars with them. A chemist has secured a quantity in bulk, and when the news spreads, the queue of hopeful customers outside the shop will probably stretch from one end of the suburb to the other.

Items of the beauty parlour such as patters, head bandeaux, facial muscle moulders and chinstraps are not restricted by the cosmetic quota. They can still help to tone tired facial muscles and sagging chinlines. But vanishing creams are indeed vanishing. For various other beauty aids women are making use of vegetables as well as flower essences.

Quiet Confidence in England

Shepherds carry on in spite of Hitler and his bombs. This one is taking to his hut a lamb that is not feeling as well as it should do, in order to give it a little extra attention. When it is ready to gambol again he will return it to its mother—whose face he will know at a glance.

Bomb-Shocked Babies

London babies who have been bomb-shocked have reason to be grateful to the British War Relief Society of America for the work they are financing to bring back health and strength to numbers of little nerve sufferers. In an airy green-walled room in a London suburb, furnished with a trapeze, climbing-ropes and ladders, Estrid Dane gives 46 children courses of medical gymnastics two or three times a week.

Mrs. Dane, Danish-born but now a British subject, is expert at treating bomb-shocked children and also at preventing this nervous trouble. At first it may be a little alarming to watch her at work. She will pick up a naked four months' old baby by the heels, for instance, and swing her off the exercise couch into space; she will roll her about; hold her sprawling in mid-air.

Four-year-old Malcolm Spencer, Mrs. Dane's oldest patient, was a nervous wreck after many bad raids. Mrs. Dane gave him a good rub down, put him on the bars, made him jump down a baby chute, and in a few days Malcolm was putting on weight. Mrs. Dane is a disciple of Professor Neumann Neurode, of Berlin, who experimented on his own children.

In Search of Vitamins

Intended for the information of those in England, the following advice on how to obtain Vitamin C may not be unhelpful in Shanghai:—

For years past most of us have grown accustomed to relying on the orange, its pleasantest source, for our Vitamin C. Now the oranges are rare we must examine other sources of this vitamin to see whether our war-time diet is likely to be satisfactory in this respect.

First of all, why is Vitamin C so necessary to health? As we all know, its complete absence from the diet causes dire results, and according to some authorities a shortage will give rise to, among other things, a general lowering of resistance to infection, in itself a serious matter in war-time. It is to be noted that Vitamin C is not stored in the body like Vitamin A, and therefore a daily intake is necessary. Vitamin C is found in fresh fruits and vegetables in varying amounts, and it is easily destroyed by cooking and by exposure to air. But as we all know of people who from necessity or choice never eat fresh fruit or vegetables and yet do not suffer from scurvy, one must look for some element in their diet which provides them with the minimum of Vitamin C. The answer is that Vitamin C is found in potatoes. This is not entirely destroyed by cooking, especially quick cooking and potatoes are eaten daily by most people. It follows, therefore, that if ample supplies of potatoes are included in the diet (say, three or four potatoes a day) the minimum requirements of Vitamin C will be obtained.

Fruit and Salads

Potatoes are not the only food from which we can get Vitamin C without the oranges, lemons, tomatoes, and grapefruit we used to consume. Some is found in milk, though not a great deal in winter milk. All fresh fruits and vegetables contain it in varying amounts, and we should therefore make a practice of eating them raw whenever available. For instance, such fruits as raspberries, blackberries, and blackcurrants contain an ample amount, and we should not think of them solely in terms of jam and stewed fruit. In cases where skins and seeds cannot be digested sieve the fruit and use the pulp—in fruit fools, for example, or in fruit trifles made with bread and custard. Vitamin C is found in green vegetables, so we should eat salads all the year round. Such ingredients as young nettletops and dandelion leaves, parsley and cabbage should not be lost sight of when lettuce is dear. Mustard and cress should be grown regularly, and it should not be forgotten that raw carrots and swede turnips contain a fair amount of Vitamin C; so does lightly cooked liver.

Rapid Cooking

To obtain the vitamin from carrots use them raw, grated in salads, but for babies squeeze the pulp through butter muslin until the juice is obtained and the carrot looks dry. Larger quantities of carrot and swede juice are required than of orange juice. Salads should be made of fresh ingredients so that their Vitamin C content is unimpaired, and when green vegetables are cooked they should be cooked as rapidly as possible and without soda so that as little of the vitamin as possible is destroyed. Spinach is an excellent vegetable because it can be cooked so quickly; it also contains much iron and other minerals.

Evacuation in Germany

There is some slight satisfaction in knowing that our air attacks on Germany produce as great social dislocation as the German attacks on us says the "Manchester Guardian." They have compelled large-scale evacuation of children from the German North and West to Czecho-Slovakia, to Poland, and to Austria. The Germans, as usual, claim that their measures are unique in history; in Britain, they say, only the children of the rich can be sent away from dangerous areas. To judge from a report recently made by Baldur von Schirach, parents at first hung back from sending their children away. Then there was "a storm of evacuation," particularly from Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin, and the great towns of the West. (This was before the last series of heavy British raids.) A considerable strain was put on the transport system, but now, it is declared, the process is smooth. In the beginning the children were housed in party institutions, Hitler Youth houses, youth hostels, and so on. Then schools, monasteries and convent schools were used. Now the bulk of the children are in boarding-houses, hotels, and inns. The children, Von Schirach said, were brave but he appealed to parents not to send them harrowing descriptions of enemy air attacks, which only served to cause the children alarm, "more than the real position at home warranted."

Making Room for Them

Some idea of the recent increase can be gathered from the figures of the Polish Warthegau. At the end of December there were only 15,000 Berlin children there; by February 20 there were 100,000. Many thousands of Berlin children are living on the Lower Danube, and Kiel children have also been arriving there. Hamburg children are living in Vienna and in the Wiener Wald. Czech reports say that 150,000 refugees, both children and adult, have arrived in Bohemia and Moravia, and thirty-two districts have been compulsorily evacuated by order of the Protector to make room for them. This figure has probably been doubled by now.

A Hurried Affair

The German accounts suggest several interesting points in organization. In co-operation with the Reich Youth Office, the organizations responsible for child evacuees are issuing a monthly "Parents' Letter" which is sent both to the parents of the children in Berlin and to the foster-parents in the Polish Warthegau. The Hamburg district of the Nazi party presented a film to parents of children evacuated to the Lower Danube camps. The Minister of Education has tried to allay fears about loss of schooling by assuring parents that evacuated children will receive it in their reception areas. It is promised that on their return any gaps in their education will be made good by special measures.

No German child shall suffer disadvantage, even in the matter of promotion to a higher class, on account of disturbance, through no fault of its own, of the regular school routine.

The general inference is that German evacuation has been a hurried affair for which no adequate preparation had been made. It has now been extended on a huge scale, and Germany and her tributary countries offer enormous tracts that can be counted as "safe areas." All the same, it is a side of the war that must have had its effect on the confidence of the ordinary people.

Into the Light

And I stood on a giant deck and mix'd my breath
With a loyal people shouting a battle-cry...
Yet God's just wrath shall be wreak'd on a giant liar;
And many a darkness into the light shall leap,
And shine in the sudden making of splendid names,
And noble thought be freer under the sun,
And the heart of a people beat with one desire;
For the peace that I deemed no peace is over and done...

Tennyson

If press-studs on washing garments are fastened before being put through the wringer they will not be flattened or squashed.

* * *

When washing linoleum always add a little polish to the water. This leaves a good shine, and the linoleum, when dry, is not as slippery as when polished in the usual way.

* * *

Before cutting out a paper pattern, press the pattern on to the material with a fairly hot iron. It will cling to the material, and no pins are needed nor will the cloth wrinkle.

* * *

Mustard mixed with a little vinegar will remove fresh red ink stains. Rub well into the affected parts, then wash with warm soapy water and rinse in warm water. Repeat the process should traces of ink remain.

* * *

A pinch of hops will keep the hair in curl. Simply place the hops in a cup and pour enough boiling water on to well cover the hops. Then leave to stand until cold. When putting in curling pins damp the hair with the hops water.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

At the S.F.B. Volunteers' Outing

The Volunteer Reserve of the Shanghai Fire Brigade held a most successful annual "Outing" at the Hongkew Wharf yesterday morning at which Volunteer Officer A.F.T. Holland presented Station Officer H. H. Miller with a memento on the occasion of the latter's departure from Shanghai. The above photo shows the five officers responsible for the efficiency of the Volunteer Unit. They are Assistant Volunteer Officer S. C. Smith, Mr. Miller, Mr. Holland, Mr. R. G. Watkins, Third Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade and Officer in charge of the Volunteer Reserve, and Assistant Volunteer Officer G. A. Johnston.

S.F.B. Volunteer Reserve Holds Annual "Outing"

THE Volunteer Reserve of the Shanghai Fire Brigade held its annual "Outing" at the Hongkew Wharf yesterday morning under the personal direction of Mr. R. G. Watkins, Third Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade and Officer in charge of the Volunteer Reserve. As in former years, the event proved to be most successful and was greatly enjoyed by everyone present. Special thanks are due to Mr. G. D. Grant, Wharf Superintendent, for kindly granting the use of a section of the wharf for the occasion.

The "Outing" also gave opportunity to the members of the Volunteer Reserve to express their appreciation of Mr. H. H. Miller's work for the unit as their Drill Instructor. Mr. Miller, who is the Station Officer of Central Station, has resigned from the Brigade and is leaving with his family for Canada in the near future.

Record Attendance

The event was attended by a record number of Volunteers, consisting of Volunteer Officer A. F. T. Holland, Assistant Volunteer Officers S. C. Smith and G. A. Johnston and twenty members of the unit. In addition to these, fifteen professional officers, including Capt. H. G. Reed, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, were also present. The large attendance at the event was especially gratifying to all the Volunteers and added considerably to the fun.

During the morning, the newly joined recruits received their baptism of water, some of the "old hands" making it their business to give them a good drenching at every opportunity. The recruits however, showed that they could take it and, when their turn came to be in control of the nozzles, they nearly washed some of the "old hands" off the wharf and into the Whangpoo. The proceedings in the main, during the morning, were informal, the routine of drills and the yoke of discipline being temporarily dispensed with to give place to a real holiday spirit.

Presentation Made

The "Outing" started at about 8.15 a.m. and the Volunteer Reserve turned out from Central Station on two machines, which proceeded direct to the Hongkew Wharf. The unit was then formally paraded in full uniform under the command of Volunteer Officer Holland, and a presentation of a silver cigar box was made by Mr. Holland on behalf of all the members of the Volunteer Reserve to Station Officer Miller, who has been the unit's instructor since early 1939.

In presenting Mr. Miller with the memento, Mr. Holland, briefly but eloquently, outlined the departing Officer's valuable work for the unit and wished him and his family good luck in their new venture.

Third Officer Watkins also praised Mr. Miller for his sterling work and help in all the activities of the Reserve, and said he knew that Mr. Miller's departure would be a severe blow to the unit and that his unfailing patience, keenness and enthusiasm which had contributed so greatly in the past to the progress of the Volunteer Reserve, would be sorely missed.

The parade was dismissed with three hearty cheers for Mr. Miller and from the enthusiasm with which the cheers were given, it was very clear of the great esteem held by the entire unit for their instructor.

Informal Competitions

The "Outing" was continued with a very interesting demonstration after an official photograph had been taken and an opportunity had been given for the unit to change their uniform for a more informal rig. Breathing apparatus, resuscitating, and rescue appliances by the Shanghai Fire Brigade Rescue Squad, the emergency tender being in attendance, and the uses of the oxygen breathing masks and smoke helmets were demonstrated by members of the Rescue Squad under the direction of Third Officer Watkins, who explained the uses and main features of the various appliances.

The remainder of the morning was entirely informal and was devoted to impromtu competitions, consisting of laying on with wet hose and knocking down of targets by rival teams. This soon developed into jet fights between individuals and groups of both Volunteers and professionals, resulting in both participants and on-lookers getting thoroughly wet, much to the amusement of everyone.

All hands then sat to a very enjoyable picnic lunch, during which Volunteer Officer Holland took the opportunity to voice his thanks and appreciation and that of all the unit to Mr. Watkins and the other professional officers by whose splendid organization and co-operation the very enjoyable and successful outing was made possible.

At 1.30 p.m., the two fire machines were again manned by some very tired and wet crews, who returned to Central Station, all unanimous in their opinion that they were sure this was the best outing the Reserve had ever enjoyed.

Pacific War Said Inevitable

The oil embargo ordered by President Roosevelt, chiefly against Japan, does not only show that the United States has forsaken its appeasement policy but also indicates that President Roosevelt is trying to seek the first chance to strike the first blow, for which he is prepared. This is the opinion of the "Chinese American Daily News" expressed in an editorial entitled "The United States has Applied the Second Sanction."

The world is watching how Japan will return the American blow but most probably there will be a few exchanges in a mild way before the Far Eastern war breaks out, the writer says. This war cannot be avoided unless Japan capitulates.

The paper insists that neither the United States nor Japan wishes to cultivate friendship with each other in a true sense of the word. They have been "marking time" in order to complete preparations for the final reckoning day. They have been fighting "a war of time." In appearance, they try to be friendly in order to cause relaxation in the opposite camps but causes of a war existed long ago. It is merely a question of time, the paper asserts.

Both Sides Prepared

Both sides are preparing for the worst in every possible way and the situation depends on which completes preparations first or which has seized the chance of striking the first blow, making full use of the changing international situation, it is said.

If Japan can consolidate her gains in Indo-China quickly, if she has also secured co-operation from Thailand or if there is a sudden change of situation in the Russo-German war in favour of Germany, Japan will not allow such a good chance to be lost. She will expand. On the other hand, the paper reasons, if the war situation in Russia is stalemated and if a joint defence plan has been worked out among China, Britain, the United States and Netherlands East Indies, then the democracies may try to finish with Japan first.

Senator Says U.S. Could Do Barter Trade With Japan

Washington, Aug. 3.

The opinion that the United States could work out a barter arrangement in order to continue trade with Japan, "if Japan engages in no further aggression," was expressed by Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to a press conference yesterday.

Senator George said that the Administration's economic steps against Japan "seemed to be moving in the general direction of complete severance of trade relations," but added that "there is still hope, however slight, that Japan may stop her course of aggression."—Reuter.

O.P.M. Tightens Copper Control in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 3.

The Office of Production Management yesterday tightened control over copper supplies in anticipation of a 400,000-ton shortage this year. The Director of Priorities of the O.P.M., Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., prohibited deliveries of refined copper to manufacturers after August 5 unless authorized by the Government.—United Press.

Japan to Get New Power Rules

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

The National Mobilization Council yesterday approved an ordinance for control over distribution of electric power in Japan. The ordinance included three major articles covering measures to be taken to coordinate distribution of power, organization of distribution companies and disposal of debentures issued by existing power distributing companies.

The ordinance was designed to speed up distribution of power, to ensure supplies of electricity for defence needs, to unify generation, transmission and distribution of power, and to make adjustments for capital investments.—United Press.

Those Northern Mosquitoes

By Arthur de C. Sowerby

MOST people seem to have the idea that mosquitoes are most numerous and virulent in tropical countries. This is entirely wrong. Exactly the reverse is the case. The further north one goes in North America, Asia and Europe the worse these pests become, and only those who have experienced them have any idea of the terror to man and beast the mosquitoes of the northlands become during the brief summer months.

The German propagandist in Zurich, as reported in a Reuter despatch from that city of July 29, in describing the difficulties being experienced by German troops in the Finnish forests as an excuse for the slowness of the Nazi advance against the Russians in that sector, did the matter only scant justice when he said, "The days are frightfully hot, while millions of torturing mosquitoes swarm over the labouring soldiers' heads." Some time previous to this a more vivid account was given in an Italian newspaper of the sufferings of the German troops in the forests and swamps on the Soviet front from the onslaughts of the countless millions of mosquitoes and stinging flies, presumably gadflies, which also swarm in such localities.

If any of my readers should wish to learn more about these northern mosquitoes they could not do better than get hold of a copy of Ernest Thomson Seton's book "The Arctic Prairies," in which this well known American naturalist describes his experiences on a biological and geographical expedition he carried out in 1907 into the mostly unexplored region of Northern Canada. He devotes a chapter to the mosquitoes there, which is enough to make the reader's flesh tingle and burn on his bones from head to foot. In this, after describing the torments he and his party went through as a result of the vicious attacks of these insects, he says the following:—

"At Salt River one could kill 100 with a stroke of the palm, and at times they obscured the colour of the horses. A little later they were much worse. On six square inches of my tent I counted 30 mosquitoes, and the whole surface was similarly supplied; there were 24,000 on the tent and apparently as many more flying about the door."

He devised a further means of estimating their numbers as follows, "I held up a bare hand for five seconds by the watch; there were five to ten. Each day added to the number, and when we got out to the Buffalo country there were 15 to 25 on the side of the hand and elsewhere in proportion. On the Nyarling in early July, the number was increased, being now 20 to 40. On Great Slave Lake, later that month, there were 50 to 60. But when we reached the Barren Grounds, the land of open breezy plains and cold water lakes, the pests were so bad that the hand held up for five seconds often showed 100 to 125 long-billed mosquitoes boring away into the flesh . . . ."

Caribou Tormented

In another chapter on the vast herds of caribou, as the North American reindeer is called, he tells how these animals, driven to distraction by the torment of the clouds of mosquitoes, continuously kept on the move, always against the wind, which manœuvre afforded them a little relief from their incessant attacks. When the wind changed its direction, the caribou changed theirs so as to keep moving into it, running, running, running, night and day, and only stopping now and then for a few mouthfuls of food, or to lie down and snatch a brief rest. In one place he describes a sudden, but fortunately short, attack of jabbing stinging flies that were even worse than the mosquitoes, since they made their way inside the protecting veils of mosquito-netting and gloves that the explorers wore.

My own experiences on the Mongolian Plateau and in the forests and tundras of Manchuria from 1912 to 1915, while exploring and collecting zoological specimens for the United States National Museum, were every bit as bad as those of Thomson Seton, if not worse.

Torture in Mongolia

In Mongolia, in the summer of 1912, a companion and I travelled with tents loaded on carts, and also had three riding ponies. We used to pitch camp on the highest and driest spots we could find at the end of each day's journey, and hobble and turn loose the ponies and mules to graze, since there was no shelter available for them. Although our tents were protected, or were supposed to be protected, by mosquito-nets, and we also had mosquito-nets over our camp-cots, we were driven almost insane by the torment inflicted by the literally billions upon billions of mosquitoes that appeared directly the sun had set, coming, of course, from the innumerable lagoons that dotted the face of the Grasslands, as they are called, at that time of year. What the ponies suffered can better be imagined than described. We used to make smoke "smudges" by lighting heaps of damp green scrub, and the ponies, too tortured to eat, used to come and stand right over these in order to get a little relief. Even so, the mosquitoes massed upon their backs and sides in such numbers that by scooping my hand along the latter I could always secure a gelatinous bloody mass of pulped mosquitoes that would fill a good sized mug.

Every morning we would find our ponies with their heads and necks stripped of skin and bleeding. They had done this rubbing against the shafts and wheels of our carts in their desperate efforts to allay the fierce burning and itching caused by the virulence of the mosquito bites. At the end of the journey they were miserable skeletons barely covered by ribbons of bloody hairless skin. Many times every night we would hear herds of Mongol ponies thundering past our tent, stampeded by the mosquitoes into galloping wildly across the plains, anywhere, everywhere, in order to escape their tormentors.

As Bad in Manchuria

In the forests of Manchuria in the summers of 1913 and 1915 I and my companions experienced conditions almost as bad. One morning I noticed on getting up that the inside of the tent-roof was literally black with mosquitoes. Taking my butterfly-net in hand, I waved it back and forth a few times, and then examined the catch. I found I had a solid mass of squashed mosquitoes weighing about a pound that would easily have filled a pint measure. It was not bloody, because, thank goodness, I had had a fine-mesh net over my cot.

But by far the worst experience I ever had with mosquitoes was when an American friend and I visited the Lower Sungari River near its junction with the Amur River, and pitched camp on what turned out to be the shore of a swamp in just the kind of country the Germans are now fighting through in North-western Russia. Here, not only were the mosquitoes more numerous even than in Mongolia, but several species of horse-flies were almost as plentiful, and stung much more fiercely. As we marched along looking for game, since we had run out of meat, I used to watch the insects on my companion's back, hundreds of them, and the blood trickling down his jacket in thin red streams. It was too hot, 95 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, to wear veils, and it used to amuse me to count the lovely round rubies hanging from his neck and ears and cheeks and bobbing about as he walked. These were mosquitoes so super-gorged with his blood that they had not the wing-power to pull their probosces out of his tough skin and carry their bloated bodies away. Every exposed part of both of us soon became completely raw, and it is a wonder we did not develop blood poisoning. It took weeks for our skins to become normal once more.

Hunters Immune

And that, dear reader, is what our gentle little friends the Nazi soldiers are going through in the Finnish forests and the Russian swamps and marshes! And what about the Russians? My experience with the hunters I employed in the forest of North Manchuria, Nicholai Macushkin, a Cossack, Naribia, a stalwart young Finn, and Filatoff, just a stolid Russian moujick, was that they were immune and utterly indifferent to the attacks of mosquitoes. Often they would sit with me as we awaited the approach of game in the forest, almost hidden by clouds of mosquitoes, yet not moving a muscle, while I wriggled and squirmed, and swore by everything I knew that no deer or bear or wild boar, however big and handsome a trophy, was worth such punishment. It amused those loveable rascals enormously. If they were alive today, how they would be laughing with me, not at me, over the news from Zurich!

Anti-T. B. Association Acknowledgments

The Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association acknowledges with thanks the following donations, membership dues, etc., from July 1 to 31, (both inclusive):—

	CN$
Shanghai Municipal Council	1,850.00
Loterie de Bienfaisance, S.A.	1,000.00
Raw Cotton Traders, Ltd.	501.00
Federation of Shanghai Charity Organizations	300.00
International Recreation Club	100.00
Mr. H. McPhail	50.00
Mr. T. C. Pan	50.00
Sino-Foreign Group of Shanghai	150.00
Mr. R. C. Umrigar $101, Mr. M. H. Cloarec, Mr. and Mrs. Balph C. Wells $100 each	301.00
Dr. W. S. Fu $50, Mr. S. H. Himrod $30, Mr. T. K. Ho, Mr. N. Rashin $25 ea., Mr. Poy G. Lee $20, Burmeister and Wain Ltd., Oriental Dispensary, Mr. L. H. Shen, Mr. A. H. Young $10 ea., Mrs. Tsai Chang Shih $9	226.00
GIFTS DESIGNATED FOR SHANGHAI HOSPITAL	
Endeavourers Church	500.00
Anonymous	$50.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Chang, Mr. W. S. Chiao, Mr. H. L. Hoh, Mr. Percy Kwok, Mr. Walter Kwok, Mr. Y. Law, Mr. William Y. L. Shao, Mr. P. Y. Sun, Mr. T. L. Sun, Mr. M. T. Tsao, Mr. T. T. Zee $100 each	1,300.00
Miss Nellie Kingman	15.00
	CN$7,033.00
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DR. VIDAL

advises his patients that during the month of August he will receive in the morning from 10-12 and in the afternoon by appointment only.

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How She Cleared Them Away

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"Just recently I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and advised my daughter to try these pills. She has taken five bottles and now her skin is nice and clear. She looks and feels very well."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Local Russians :

Their Attitude to Germany

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is with a feeling of regret that I find it necessary to emphasize the fact that a number of White Russian organizations must now be regarded as enemies of Great Britain, America, China, Soviet Russia and the countries occupied by Hitler.

Voicing the feeling of the majority of the Russian population in our city I must confess that the Russian community have read the declaration of White Russian organizations denouncing the Soviet Russian patriotic cause, with a feeling of shame.

The organizations mentioned should have refrained from publishing such a disgraceful "declaration" in the local Russian Press and one must only wonder how it became possible for them to print such a shameful document.

Everyone is free to have his own political opinions and views and the struggle between the Whites and Reds is a purely domestic matter, but whenever one's country is threatened by a common enemy it is the natural duty of every citizen to fight the invader.

There can be no doubt whatsoever, that the entire allied community in Shanghai will consider the organizations mentioned as being in the enemy camp and I can only express the hope of the majority of Russians here, that the said organizations will be dealt with accordingly.

The thought, that the Soviet Government is not defending the national interests of the Russian people is nothing but absurd and disgraceful. I have no intention whatsoever to arouse political passions in our city, but it must be said, that the German fascist propaganda working through the channels of traitors to the National Russian Cause—such as the organizations mentioned, shall score no success among the Russian Colony that has openly declared its pro-Soviet stand.

The Soviet Union is putting up the most magnificent fight against Hitler and in joining the voices of true Russians here I wish to say from the bottom of my heart,

"Long live the Soviet Union.

L. V. GROSSE.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

The Copperheads

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There oppeared in certain Russian newspapers to-day a letter signed by some twenty Russian fifth-column organizations, the general trend of which is that the present war between Russia and Reich is being waged by the latter with the altruistic and desinterested end of "liberating Russia from the yoke of Bolsheviks," and of making it possible for "Nationalist Russia to enter as a full-powered member the great brotherhood of peoples of Europe and Asia, who are building a New Order on a basis of social justice and national consciousness."

It was furthermore alleged in the letter that the Russian Army is being forced to fight "under the menace of guns of political commissars," and that the Russian people are craving to be liberated by the Nazis from Soviet oppression. "We firmly believe," stated the letter, "that the present war will lead to the establishment of a nationalist government and the resurrection of Great Russia."

Hopeless lunatics, with withered brains, are these miserable quislings, the authors of the letter! Some of them,—the madmen, naively believe what they say, the others,—the traitors,—say so in order to fill their bellies with the crumbs that fall from the enemy table.

All clear-thinking Russians, be they White or Red, know that German victory signifies the end of Russian independence for many a century to come, and have cast away, with the beginning of the war all their former prejudices against the Soviet régime.

Hitler's aim is not, as some think, the liberation of Russia from Communists, but the enslaving of its entire population and the annexing of its territories. Those who doubt it should read the "Mein Kampf" where Hitler calls Russians the dregs of humanity, unworthy to be anything but Teutons' serfs, and where he speaks about the divine rights of Germany on Ukraine, Caucasus and the Ural.

Russia will never forgive those copperheads who, in the hour of her greatest peril, joined hands with the enemy.

It is true that life in the Soviet Union is not all roses. Much blood was shed, some of it unnecessarily, during the Revolution and the subsequent years. There was, and still is, much suffering and want. Many commodities of first necessity are scarce. But it should be borne in mind that during the past twenty years a gigantic industry was created out of nothing, an industry which is being utilised almost exclusively for defence. We see now that these efforts were not spent in vain. Many seemingly prosperous nations have fallen victims to aggression for lack of adequate military might, and have now to pay for their former easy-going ways.

Personally I did not see old Russia, but I lived in the Soviet Union until some ten years ago, when my parents committed the mistake of fleeing abroad. I saw and experienced much privation there, but not the humiliation that I suffer here, in exile,—a man without a country. Should an opportunity occur, I would return back without a moment's hesitation, knowing fully the difficulties that would meet me there.

I hope that this letter will clarify to the foreigners the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of Russians.

C. J. K.

Shanghai, July 31.

This English :

A Pedant at Work

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your footnote reply to the letter of INTERESTED, in today's issue of your journal, you suggest, in connection with the sentence "We are only able to submit certain documents pertaining to.....", that "able only" is preferable to "only able." Moreover, you ask if it really matters.

May I be permitted to say that the position of the word "only," in this sentence, is most important if ambiguity of meaning is to be avoided. Both of the suggested combinations are wrong in this case. "We are able to submit only certain documents....." is the correct solution if the writer intends to convey the meaning that I think he does.

Unless the word "only" is placed immediately before the word that it is intended to qualify there will be ambiguity in the intended sense of the sentence, as the following examples will show.

(a) Only we are able to submit certain documents.....Here it is implied that we alone are able to submit certain documents.

(b) We are only able to submit.... Here "only" is so placed as if it were meant to qualify "able;" hence the meaning might be that we are merely able to submit, but may not necessarily do so.

(c) We are able only to submit.... Here "only" appears to qualify the verb "to submit"; hence it would appear that we are unable to study, or comment upon, but only to submit.....

(d) We are able to submit only certain documents.....

That is, we are able to submit nothing more than certain documents.

A. C. R. N.

Shanghai, Aug. 1.

***And again we ask what does it really matter, especially after Fowler, the greatest expert on the use of English has written what he has on the subject?—ED.

Elimination of Ambiguity

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the letter signed INTERESTED I should like to express, for what it is worth, a contrary view to that quoted by you from Fowler's "Modern English Usage."

Language is a tool, by means of which we convey our thoughts one to another. With its help a man can express by means of sounds or glyphs the ideas occupying his mind, so that another may hear or read the words and understand to a certain extent what was intended to be conveyed. Until the science of telepathy has been perfected to the extent of providing a more reliable short cut between the minds of men, language will remain our only mode of communication and a very imperfect one at best. It should therefore be to every man's advantage to make the most of that instrument. Besides, language as well as everything else requires a certain degree of relative perfection to be beautiful, and beauty is well worth the effort to attain it.

The English language, as it stands at present, leaves many loop-holes for misunderstanding, even when it is used with care, and, as the object in having a language at all is to furnish a means to mutual understanding, the more that can be eliminated of ambiguity and misrepresentation the better.

Regarding the use of the word "only," which gave rise to this discussion, witness the following example :

Only the company is able partially to alleviate this difficulty.
The *only company* is able partially to alleviate this difficulty.
The *company only* is able partially to alleviate this difficulty.
The company is able *only partially* to alleviate this difficulty.
The company is able partially *only to alleviate* this difficulty.
The company is able partially to alleviate *only* this difficulty.
The company is able partially to alleviate this *only difficulty*.
The company is able partially to alleviate this difficulty only.

The variety of meanings here found can be enlarged by a judicious insertion of punctuation marks and/or the extension of the sentence in either direction.

With regard to the controversial sentence quoted by INTERESTED, should it not read : "We are able to submit *only certain* documents, etc."?

VERA.

Shanghai, Aug. 3.

Lady's Lost Hat :

Rescued by Cyclist

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—While travelling in an east bound tram car along Bubbling Well Road on the 1st at 3.50 p.m., a lady (probably American) had her hat blown off. She left the car apparently in an attempt to recover the lost hat. However, it was picked up by a bicycle rider who speeded up to the tram car and handed the hat to the conductor No. 1094 who undoubtedly would take it to the Shanghai Construction Co., which operates the tram car lines, as lost property by passengers. The lady who lost the hat may claim for it from the Company giving appearance and colour of it.

HAROLD J. TURNER

Shanghai, Aug. 2.

"Streets of Shanghai" :

More Sales Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Scouts of Invaded Countries who have taken refuge in England, in fear of reprisals for their actions in assisting civilians in distress in their respective countries, include Finns, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and French. It is for these that the Fund for War Distressed Scouts was inaugurated by the International Commissioner in London.

The Rover Scouts of Shanghai organized a Musical Potpourri at the Lyceum Theatre last February which resulted in £39.11.9 being remitted to this fund.

The District Rover Scout Leader subsequently published the "Streets of Shanghai" with the object that all profits should go to this fund. The citizens of this "no mean City" have responded nobly and over 1,000 copies have been sold, and today I have been able to send a further remittance of £39.9.1. to the War Distressed Scout Fund.

More financial assistance is required, so if your readers already have a copy of "Streets of Shanghai" buy more as a very acceptable present to send to your friends elsewhere.

Copies can be obtained at all principal bookshops or from Mr. A. H. Gordon, 2 French Bund.

W. J. HAWKINGS,
Hon. Treasurer,
Boy Scouts Association, Shanghai.

Shanghai, July 31.

M.C.L. Results :

The Year's Disbursements

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I enclose amended list of the Ministering Children's League activitives and shall be very grateful if you will publish this instead of the one I sent you on July 26, 1941.

(Miss) O. B. PARSONS.
Hon. Treasurer.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941

Receipts from Bazaar, May 31, 1941 :—	
Children's Stall	$ 5,266.70
Miscellaneous Stall	5,495.00
Tombola	5,164.15
Mrs. Marden's Raffle	3,389.00
Home and Garden Stall	3,380.20
Sweet Stall	3,079.26
Baby Stall	2,292.30
White Elephant Stall	1,543.80
Teas	1,423.60
Basket Stall	1,374.40
Sports	1,210.90
Wishing Well and Cathedral School for Girls	1,225.00
Live Stock Stall	1,187.40
Ice Cream (American School and American Women's Club)	850.30
Dugout	570.00
Russian Stall	261.60
Fortune Telling	240.00
Soft Drinks	104.30
3rd Co., Girl Guides Treasure Hunt	69.90
Gate Receipts and Stallholders' Badges	1,137.35
	$39,270.16
Public School for Girls Entertainment	1,000.00
Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Girls Entertainment and Sale of Jam	727.00
5th Co. Girl Guides & 1st Rangers Fun Fair	400.00
Cathedral School for Boys Entertainment	260.00
Bridge and Mah Jong Tea—Mrs. H. C. Hopkins	1,000.00
Ivory Lecture	175.00
From Auntie Peggy's Magazine—June Issue	200.00
Donations during the year	545.00
Balance in Bank at 31/12/40	494.45
Interest at 30/6/41	31.22
	$44,102.83
Less Bazaar Expenses	604.46
Refund to Blind School for proceeds of their Stall	1,374.40
	1,978.86
	$42,123.97

The above sum was allocated, at a meeting of the Committee on July 9, to the following charities for children:

King's Daughters' Society (Milk)	$ 2,000.00
King's Daughters' Society (Cot)	2,000.00
King's Daughters' Society (Dentistry)	2,000.00
Social Service Board, B.W.A. (for Children)	5,500.00
Children's Refuge and Door of Hope	2,000.00
Mrs. Burton Sayer's Work Party	1,000.00
Institution for Blind and Deaf	1,500.00
St. Monica's Creche	2,000.00
Providence School — St. Joseph's Institution	4,000.00
Lester Chinese Hospital (Cot)	1,000.00
St. Luke's Hospital (Cot)	1,000.00
Russian Commercial School —Avenue Petain	2,000.00
Russian Pushkin School—Baikal Road	2,000.00
Russian High School for Girls—Card. Mercier	1,000.00
St. Faith's—Jessfield Road, Miss Henderson	1,000.00
Hangchow C.M.S. Hospital	1,000.00
White Flower Society	1,000.00
St. Tichon's Creche	1,000.00
Children's Bed. Country Hospital	5,000.00
The Cradle	500.00
St. Olga's Orphanage	500.00
Convent of the Good Shepherd	250.00
Jewish Emigrants' Children's Welfare Ass. (Milk)	1,000.00
Russian Boys' Club and Holiday Camp, Father Wilcock	500.00
	$40,750.00

TO-DAY'S RADIO

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193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 60567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00-Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Guillaume Lekeu.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Images of Spain

Maurice Ravel: Spanish Rhapsody; Albeniz: Suite Iberia; De Falla: the short life (Spanish dance); Granados: Spanish dances; Ernesto Lecuona: Malaguena; Debussy: Iberia; M. Ravel: Pavane for a dead Infanta; M. Ravel: Alborada del Gracioso; Jose Iturbi: Sonatinas.

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LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

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7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lesson at 8.30
12.00 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including 'News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including Song Recital by Miss Wong Hsi-feng, Movie Star, at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Polish Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 "What I Like Best." Programme arranged by Bernard Thomas
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "Men and Their Arms," Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 Recital of 16th and 17th Century Music by Yvonne McNeill
10.00 Musical Alias
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSP in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.15 A War Commentary
8.30 Parlour Game
9.30 Jack Payne and his Orchestra Programme of War Songs of this War and the last
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Stanley Holloway
11.00 News from Home. Talk by Howard Marshall

St. James Strong Man And Martyr

TEXT:—*"And James the son of Zebedee, and John the brother of James, and He surnamed them Boanerges, which is the Sons of Thunder." Mark 3,17. "And he killed James....with the sword." Acts 12,2.*

SERMON preached by Dean Trivett in the Bubbling Well Chapel at Evensong :—We observed Friday as the Festival of St. James, Apostle and Martyr...For not only was he one of the first and most faithful of the twelve...but also one of the first of those who laid down their lives for their Lord. Now, there are four men of this name introduced to us in the Gospels. There is James the son of Alpheus who was also known as Thaddeus, and by some is supposed to be the brother of St. Matthew. We know nothing of him beyond his name and that he was numbered with the Twelve Apostles. And then there is James the Less, the son of Mary the wife of Cleophas, one of the little band of faithful women who followed Jesus and ministered to His needs in those busy days of preaching and teaching throughout Galilee. We remember her as one of the faithful few who stood beside His cross. Of the son we know nothing beyond the fact that he was a disciple, probably one of the seventy sent out on the first preaching mission. And then there is James, the Lord's brother. He is mentioned by name only twice in the Gospels. We gather that he was at first sceptical, but later became a devoted disciple, though not an apostle. Tradition has a great deal to say about him. He is undoubtedly the author of the Epistle which bears his name—an Epistle, by the way, which contains in its small compass more allusions to the teaching of Jesus than any other. And then there is the man to whom our texts refer—James the Son of Zebedee, the brother of St. John.

All four gospels record the call of St. James to become an apostle. He is called from his fisherman's boat to become a "fisher of men", and the occasion of his call is the working of a great miracle. We gather that the family are comfortably off as regards worldly goods. They have a flourishing business on the lake, hired servants who work the ships, a home in Carperneum, and a winter home in Jerusalem. The two brothers, of whom James is the elder, are with their father and the servants in the ship which has been beached in order that they may clean their nets after a fruitless night's fishing. (Mark 1 and Matthew 4 supplement the story of Luke 5.) I need not tell the familiar story, of how, at his suggestion they make a further effort and are rewarded with a tremendous catch, or of the impression produced on Simon and the others, but Luke adds the illuminating words. "They forsook all and followed Him." James, himself a strong man among men, is convinced that here is a leader he can follow anywhere and he forsook all and followed Jesus. From the first he is obviously one of the leading spirits in the Apostolic band. This is evident from the fact that he was chosen by our Lord to be a member of the little inner circle of three who shared with Him a rather more fellowship than was accorded to the others. The three were Peter, James and John. It was these men He took with Him again and again into the deeper experiences and difficult situations. For instance, when he raised the daughter of Jairus from the dead we are told that He suffered none to enter the death chamber, "Save Peter and James and John." When he climbed the Hill of Transfiguration it was these three again whom He permitted to be the eye-witnesses of His Glory; and last and most significant of all, when He came to the dark hour in Gethsemane, it was these three He took with Him into the depths of the garden that by their sympathy they might share with Him the sorrows of that hour.

St. James a Changed Man

Seventeen years pass between that day when James made his choice and the day when he laid down his life for His Lord. Now, the strange thing about it is that although we have a wealth of information about him during the first three years, all the records are silent as to his later history. It is not that he did not occupy an important place in the early Church. When Herod sought to destroy the infant Church the first two upon whom He laid hands were Peter and James. He, with Peter then, was obviously one of the chief pillars of the early Church. No, it is not that. Rather, I think we shall find the reason in the man himself. There had been a day when this strong man has loved power and sought a chief place for himself, but now he has entered into true fellowship with Him "Who made Himself of no reputation". Who, although He was the Almighty God, had thought it not beneath Him to take upon Himself "the form of a servant." Yes, James had put on Christ. After Calvary, James was a changed man. When Jesus cried, "It is finished," James' pride was finished too. With the Poet he could then say,

"When I survey the wondrous Cross.
On which the Prince of Glory died
My richest gain I count but loss
And pour contempt on all my pride."

Let us look at this man in his strength and in his weakness and mark how, as he followed Christ and lived in contact with Him, he was transformed. I would premise that as we do so we shall be encouraged in the struggle that each one of us must daily make against all that is mean and self-seeking in ourselves. We shall not only be encouraged—we shall find instruction as well. There can hardly be more of that ugly spirit in us than there was in that man when first we are introduced to him; but he was transformed, and so we may be changed.

A Dynamic Man

Consider first of all his gifts and his strength. Jesus gives Him a name which is highly suggestive. He calls James and John "Boanerges", which means, "The Sons of Thunder." The Son of Thunder—what does that mean? Obviously this, at least—that there was a certain burning and even volcanic quality about the man. There is a quickness and a force and energy in this man which he shares with his brother and which impresses all who come in contact with them. Some have thought that James must have been the great preacher of the early Church—one who was mighty and convincing. We read that the Apostles "daily in the temple and in every house ceased not to teach and to preach Jesus". It is thought that Peter and James were the outstanding preachers, and it is because of the prominence they thus gained that Herod seized them first of all. In any case, like Peter, he was a man of dynamic energy and contagious enthusiasm. We gain the impression that he threw himself into any cause that he undertook with a passion that carried all before him. We can do with men of this type in the Church today...men and women who refuse to be discouraged to whom obstacles are a challenge, an incentive and not a hindrance. It was because they had this enthusiasm that Wycliffe and Knox and Luther and Latimer and Ridley and a host of others accomplished great and enduring things for the cause of Jesus Christ.

Acts of Intolerance

But as we so often see, the strong man is subject to temptations unknown to the less gifted man. The man whose imagination enables him to soar to great heights, also knows what it is to pass through the depths of depression. The histories of Samuel and Saul and David and many another testify to this fact in Holy Writ...and literature and experience confirm the truth of this testimony. And James is a case in point...just because of his dynamic energy and fiery zeal he was peculiarly liable to several grave faults. One of these was intolerance. It is a fault to which zealous people in every age have been particularly susceptible—one might almost call it the besetting sin of religious people—a disease of the religious consciousness which has produced perhaps more terrible and cruel results than any other malady. The acts of intolerance performed by Christian people in mistaken zeal make some of the saddest reading in the pages of history. And James in his early days was very prone to this fault. It is not an adequate excuse to say that it was due to the very zeal of his devotion to Jesus, and that he could brook no opposition to what he felt so passionately to be right and proper and true. We have a wonderful illustration of this in the Gospel pages, an outburst that was prompted by his very love and loyalty. They had come footsore and weary to a Samaritan village, but when Jesus, on behalf of Himself and His disciples, asked for hospitality they were turned away because they were Jews and en route for Jerusalem. James is indignant and angry, and suggests that they be allowed to call down fire from heaven, to destroy the discourteous villagers. It is not a suggestion prompted by revenge, but anger at the insult that has been levelled against their Master. But to Jesus such a temper—no matter what the excuse might be—was the very antithesis of the spirit He had come to impart. And to their, "Lord, wilt Thou that we command fire from heaven and consume them" He replies, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; for the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." On another occasion, the other Son of Thunder, John, the younger brother, again manifests the intolerant spirit. He sees one casting out devils in the name of Jesus and forbade him, since he followed not in their company, and Christ rebuked him. To Jesus the spirit of intolerance is the very negation of the Spirit of the Kingdom of Heaven. There is only one intolerance that he approves and that is intolerance of sin.

He Was Ambitious

And the other stain on the early character of St. James may also be traced in measure to his zeal—he was ambitious—sometimes selfishly so. Ambition is a fruitful source of temptation. When a man identifies himself with any cause...when he gives himself up wholeheartedly to it...it seems only natural that he should expect a high place in it when its interests triumph. This we see to be common practice in everyday life, and provided the rights and privileges of others are considered we see nothing wrong in it; but ambition is with difficulty restrained and tends to become selfish. Ambition, if it has place at all, finds a very small and subordinate one in the Kingdom of God. Love for Christ should ever be the paramount motive and where love is, self passes out of sight. How beautifully this was illustrated in the character of the great forerunner, John the Baptist...one who approached in a wonderful measure the spirit of Christ. When his disciples remarked how people were leaving him to follow after Jesus, he replied with true humility of spirit, "He must increase, but I must decrease." There came a day when James could say with the poet:

'Love took up the harp of life
And smote on all the cords with might;
Smote the cord of self, which trembling
Passed in music out of sight."

A Selfish Request

But at first love for Christ was not the supreme passion of his life, and so we have that very ugly scene which the Gospel writers record for our teaching, whereby James and John, encouraged by their mother, come soliciting from Jesus the assurance of a place of superiority in the Kingdom, a selfish request which receives the tender reply, "Ye know not what ye ask...are ye able?" And we see so vividly the mingled zeal and presumption in the reply of the two brethren, "We are able." And then how tenderly Jesus leads their thoughts to higher things...In this world men strive for place and power, but not so in the Kingdom which He has come to establish. In that Kingdom, whosoever would be great must be the minister of all...the greatest will be the lowliest...the chief the servant...."Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life as a ransom for many."

His Supreme Passion

But as I have said, there came a day when love for Christ was the supreme passion in the life of this son of Thunder. One of the surprises of the book of the Acts is the almost complete absence of his name. It is not that he was an unimportant member of the early Church whose doing the book of the Acts records, but, rather that, after the Cross it would seem that he had entered upon a path of deliberate self-effacement. He no longer sought or desired the first place. Rather, wherever possible, he pushes others forward. Wherever hard work was to be done, there James might be found....wherever honours and recognitions were being given, James was invisible. When he died he seems to have left word that there was to be nothing said about him. That would explain why we have full details of Stephen's martyrdom—Stephen being one of the deacons—and just a bare cataloguing of the martyrdom of a chief apostle. "Now about this time, Herod the King, stretched forth his hand to vex certain of the Church, and he killed James, the brother of John with the sword."

A Self-Sacrificing Martyr

Sometimes the silences of Scripture are more expressive than their explanations. The historian tells us nothing about James in these last lonely hours, but we like to think that the once ambitious man goes back in memory over that day when he and John had begged for the chief places in the little band....how far in character he is from that day.... and as he remembers the loving patience of the Master, he remembers those words he had not then understood, "Are ye able to drink the cup that I shall drink", and how presumptiously he had replied "I am able." He could not have done it then, but he can now, and Christ helping him he will not falter in the hour of trial. What took place at that death scene we do not know with certainty, but tradition tells us that the accuser of James was so moved by his dauntless bearing that he declared himself a Christian and was carried off with James to execution, receiving on the way the forgiveness and blessing of the Apostle. Whether the story be true or not, we may be sure there would be no weakness in James at the last. Ambition is not necessarily sinful, but ambition needs to be sanctified....it needs to be directed to worthy ends ....And this the Love of Christ accomplished in Saint James. It transformed the self-seeking man of ambition into a silent and self-sacrificing martyr....the vision of the Cross constrained him to live no longer for himself, but for him who died for him.

U.S. Test Case for Japanese Oil Soon Coming Up

New York, Aug. 3.

American women have begun hoarding silk stockings, as the early cessation of the manufacture of silk hosiery is expected to be one of the first results of Japanese trade tension.

Valuable silk cargoes finally began unloading yesterday from two Japanese vessels on the West Coast, including the luxury liner Tatsuta Maru, after considerable doubt as to whether the consignments had been carried back to Japan.

The Office of Production Management's order in Washington on Friday night banned all future civilian use of silk, as the total stocks at present in the United States are estimated as adequate only for minimum military requirements in the coming year.

Meanwhile, the Japanese tanker, Nisso Maru, has docked at Los Angeles in anticipation of loading 80,000 barrels of gasoline and crude oil. The Nisso Maru will be a test case regarding United States economic restrictions, as a licence must be obtained from the State Department before sufficient funds for the payment of the cargo can be "unfrozen."

Wait and See

At least another ten Japanese tankers are reported to be hovering around the coast to see what happens.

It is also a matter of conjecture whether the liner Asama Maru, carrying another rich silk cargo, would dock at San Francisco next week, in view of the series of libel attachments recently placed on parts of cargo in other Japanese ships in United States waters. The Asama Maru left Honolulu on Friday for San Francisco, according to schedule, but 53 passengers disembarked at Honolulu, owing to uncertainty in regard to the ship's movements.—Reuter.

President Roosevelt Leaves for Holiday

Washington, Aug. 3.

President Roosevelt is leaving for New London, Connecticut today on a yachting holiday in New England waters. His Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early, announced he will embark in his presidential yacht Potomac. He expects to be away a week. The yacht's movements will be strictly secret.

Mr. Early said the President will be ready to return to Washington anytime, if the international situation required it.—Reuter.

Ramsay to Be Asked To Resign

London, Aug. 3.

Captain Ramsay, the recipient of one farthing damages in the case, in which his conduct was severely criticized by the judge, is to be asked to resign his seat in Parliament. A decision to this effect was taken in Edinburgh yesterday at a meeting of the Peebles and South Mid-Lothian Unionist Association.—Reuter.

Lourdes Pilgrimage to Take Place

London, Aug. 3.

The annual French pilgrimage to Lourdes, which did not take place last year, will be held this year from August 21 to 25, reports the Paris radio. The ceremonies will be of a much simpler character than in the past.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 4, 1871

Our Newchwang correspondent writes, on July 25—There is nothing of special interest stirring here. The rains have come unusually early this year, throughout the north, and have continued till the farmers already cry enough. Our import market is looking up; ordinary 3¼ lb. grey shirtings are in demand at Tls. 2. The new lightship has arrived, and the Consuls and Commissioner of Customs are going to inspect it on Thursday. Temperature pleasant; politics quiet. We have been left without a steamer since the Kiushu left on the 2nd instant; and none is expected for some time, so we must look to sailing vessels even for our mails.

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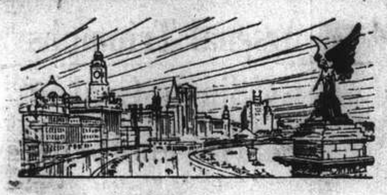

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THAT WAR AND THIS

It was on this day twenty-seven years ago that what was then the biggest war in history was commenced. It was a struggle for which Germany had been quietly preparing for years before. The day was *Der Tag* which was to bring the Germans out into the sunshine as the dominators of the world. There was every possibility that the crisis arising out of the throwing of a bomb at Sarajevo might never have led to war. That depended entirely upon the good faith displayed by Kaiser Wilhelm II and his ministers, but good faith was missing and war was the result. There are some writers who seek to picture the rulers and ministers of Europe in those days as the victims of a blind fate, of powers and influences over which they had no control, but such men are unavailing apologists for people who were out for war as the only means of satisfying their insatiable ambitions. There would have been no war then had all been loyal in their protestations of the desire for peace. There was no loyalty, and war followed.

Sir Ian Hamilton in an article on war writes:—

> "To one who was in Hungary, Turkey and the Balkan States in 1908, and who, between that date and 1914 witnessed manœuvres in Austria, Germany, Russia and England, it seems certain that already in those days the young men felt war keeping step with them in their ranks. Then, suddenly, some barbarian threw a bomb. The governments who for years kept their taxpayers blind to their own errors by saying 'an enemy hath done this' completely lost their heads, and, before they knew where they were, the drums were beating and millions were on the march towards the zero hour.

That was written fifteen years ago. It is as true of the last war as it is of this. The manner in which the leaders of the democracies permitted the locusts to eat of the past few years, the way in which their peoples were lulled into a false sense of security by the refusal of their ministers to tell them the truth, the steady preparations made for Hitler for his final assault upon them in a war of revenge present strange parallels with what happened prior to the war of 1914.

There is yet one other resemblance between the two wars. Early in the century there were men who continually warned Great Britain of the peril ahead. Their words fell on deaf ears. For many years past Mr. Winston Churchill was but another prophet whose warnings were disregarded, and, within a generation, the world has seen the sickly spectacle of history repeating itself in a manner which could have been avoided. That could not have been done merely by sweet words at Geneva, or the fabrication of pacts designed to perpetuate peace, but by the girding of loins in preparation for war, which has been again proved to be the only real assurance of peace. And so, because a few men refused to speak out forthrighly, because the many refused to listen to those who did, Europe, and perhaps the whole world will be eventually,—is engaged in another life and death struggle in which the flower of youth in many lands is paying the price either of their leaders' stupidity, or overweening ambition. The plain fact is that mankind failed to learn the lesson of the years immediately preceding the last war and consequently could not apply them in the years preceding this.

That this is so naturally arouses anxiety as to what will happen when the Allies emerge victoriously from this as they will most surely do. Will they disregard all conclusions which are to be drawn from the history of the past eight years? God forbid. If they do it will be merely a question of time as to when the world will witness another and even worse conflict. If on the other hand they learn the significance of this twice taught bitter lesson there is still some hope for humanity and civilization. Experience, bought at what a price, definitely shows that the peace of the world cannot be ensured unless those countries most likely to threaten it are placed in such a position that they cannot do so without the certainty of speedy and utter defeat. The world must stand prepared at all times against possible aggression. There can be no disarmament until the causes for war have been removed, and, if they cannot be, the loins of the nations must be for ever girded. But it may be possible to remove the economic causes of war which are just as important as the schemings of wicked men.

A LOCAL MANIFESTO

Reference has been made in the correspondence columns of this journal to a manifesto issued by twenty-one White Russian organizations declaring strongly in favour of Germany in her onslaught upon Soviet Russia. A copy of that document was sent to this office. It was not published for obvious reasons. But it is possible to state that the people signing the manifesto are animated with deep resentment against the Soviet régime for reasons which are past history, and possibly a desire for revenge. That is clearly set forth, and is perfectly understandable, but it is not easy to understand how men who must be acquainted with Hitler's declarations in "Mein Kampf" can possibly see any benefit to their country in a German victory over the Soviet. In the fifth paragraph of the manifesto the writers say:—

> We consider the present German-Soviet war as a way and means of freeing our country from Communist oppression. We believe firmly that this war will release the active forces of the Russian people and will lead to the creation of a National Government and the rebirth of Great Russia.

Let it be clearly understood, if the Germans secured that victory for which the signatories of the manifesto under notice apparently pray so eagerly, there would be no Great Russia, but rather indeed a very much smaller one. In the first place the Ukraine would pass into German hands. Hitler has said so, on page 182 of the English translation of the work:—

> If one wanted land and soil in Europe, then by and large this could only be done at Russia's expense, and then the new Reich would again have to start marching along the road of the knights of the orders of former times to give with the help of the German sword the soil to the plough and the daily bread to the nation.....None of our pacifists refuses to eat the bread of the East, although the first plough was once called "sword!"

So much of what Hitler has written in his singularly informative book has for the time being come to pass. The present onslaught on Russia is for the purpose of seizing the Ukraine and thus the granary of Europe. If the White Russians, who have thus declared their colours, believe for one moment that Hitler would restore the Ukraine to them in the event of a German victory they are blind to all that has happened up to the present.

Then take Siberia. What do they think would happen there in the unlikely event of Hitler proving victorious? At least the three Maritime Provinces would pass into the hands of the Japanese who, very apparently, are waiting now the opportunity to grab them. What then would be left of Greater Russia? A large tract of comparatively undeveloped land with no access to the oceans of the world and its inhabitants, from an economic point of view, completely at the mercy of powerful neighbours. It is something in the nature of a tragedy that men, blinded by a desire for revenge upon the Soviet system,—a perfectly understandable desire,—and a strong wish to return to their homeland and reestablish a system of government more to their liking than that at present in Moscow, fail to realize that a German defeat of the Soviet does not mean the liberation of Russia, but rather its dismemberment, and millions of its people subjected to the brutal heels of alien conquerors.

Fortunately the manifesto represents only the opinion of a number of White Russians who are believed to be very much in the minority. There are those who are able to rise above partisanship, and hope that their native land will be able to throw out the invader, and that in due time domestic reforms will be brought about in Russia which will permit of their return to their homeland to participate in the fulfilment of its destinies. Such as they can only hope that the Soviet will be able to maintain the integrity of their country intact for posterity's sake. Their's is the higher spirit. They have a wider loyalty. It is possible to sympathize to some extent with the signers of the manifesto, for the motives which inspire them are after all only human, put they have failed to take the longer view which requires that the Soviet shall defeat a Power which contemplates nothing but the reduction of Great Russia to a smaller Russia and the grabbing of most of its riches.

Bank Holiday

After a record tank month Lord Beaverbrook exhorted his tank workers to have a good Bank Holiday and "come back on Tuesday with the certain knowledge that you are going to make August a better tank month than July." The shade of Sir John Lubbock, afterwards Lord Avebury, will probably rejoice that this August bank holiday, which he secured for the nation's workers in 1871 by the Act which he carried through the House of Commons, is being observed despite the fact that the biggest war in the world's history is in progress. It is a wise measure to see that the men and women of the nation engaged in the most arduous work of manufacturing munitions should have a respite from their labours, and a rest from Saturday afternoon to Tuesday morning should remove all fear that Jack and his Jill will be made dull people by all work and no play. But there is rather more to it than that. The observance of the holiday is in itself an indication that the Government is satisfied with the output of the means for carrying on the war against the enemy. The loss of so many million working days by this short holiday is indeed no small matter, and the fact that it has been made possible speaks well for the labour which has been put in during the past year or so. It proves more. It shows that Lord Beaverbrook with his highly dynamic personality has been able to do for the production of tanks what he did for the manufacture of aeroplanes, and that he inspires the workers under his control. So today, though it may be a different holiday from that of other years, perhaps, thousands will gather on Hampstead Heath to the blare of the roundabouts and the shouts of the "barkers" exhorting the crowd to be merry. Probably Adolf will by now have taken over the rôle of Aunt Sally, allowing the crowd to throw at his effigy those hard balls which they would like to throw at him in person. Cockneys and their Donahs will indulge in a little exercise on the swings, or reposing under the trees coax the shy returning winkle from his shell, or standing round a stall discuss such delicacies as the whelk and the cockle. But the fact is that the workers of Great Britain are able to take a holiday and that, as a well known negro character is said to have remarked, "is sump'n."

A Gay Thought

The B.B.C. appears to have struck an entirely new note. It did remarkably well with its "V for Victory" broadcast capturing the imagination of all that part of the world which loathes Hitler and all his works. But this latest emission directed against Ribbentrop for the special consumption of German listeners opens up a delightful vista of possibilities. The broadcaster held Ribbentrop up as the bounder he undoubtedly is, with his "phoney" *von*, his smuggling of vast sums of money from the country, his robbery of Frau von Remitz of her castle in Austria and the murder of her husband, and the forgeries which he prepares to justify every act of German aggression. The man is a criminal and deserves to be shown up to his own people in that light. But there are other subjects with which the B.B.C. can delight German listeners and annoy the Nazi leaders. There are, of course, the various amours of Goebbels, and the *contretemps* he has encountered as a result. Hermann Goering's love for uniforms and the generally ridiculous figure he manages to cut would provide much material for a little gentle, innocent fun poked at the man who toys with lion cubs for purposes of publicity. What could be done with Himmler it is not easy at this distance to see, but he is a very unpleasant sort of person and his murky past is stained with blood. The temptation would be to dramatize the planning of the explosion in the Munich pub, where Hitler holds his annual party meetings, which was designed not for the removal of Hitler but for the extinction of Hess. Then of course there would be Dr. Ley who might give a hiccoughy discourse on the qualities of German beer. Hitler presents some difficulties, but something could be done with Ribbentrop "kidding" him along about the "denegerate" British and the one promise which he made at the beginning of the war. It will be remembered that dramatically, he declared he had put on his soldier's uniform and would not take it off until victory had been achieved. It is a pity it is impossible as yet to produce odour effects by wireless, for if Hitler has not broken that very definite promise he must stink as high to the heavens as so many of his actions do.

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 3.—Many modern ornithologists perform weird experiments in order to prove that birds have no real intelligence and that they are, in fact, something in the nature of automatons or robots, recognizing one another only by certain marks or sounds. One example brought up in support of such theories was the case of a pair of Flickers—a kind of Woodpecker in America—whose plumage is much alike, except that the male has a big black whisker on each side of his chin (sounds almost human). Well, some clever ornithologists caught the female and fitted her up with false whiskers, then let her loose again to join her boy-friend: the latter, seeing her from the back, started his usual courting scene, and the lady, responding in her own affectionate manner, turned round to look at him: the gentleman Flicker, catching sight of the whiskers, flew into a rage and chased the poor lady all round the block.....while the ornithologists stood by and referred to him as an automaton and/or robot. So now for a human parallel. I happen to know the case of a man in Shanghai, helping with an A.D.C. show, who finding one of the chorus girls missing, pulled on her (country) costume including a mob-cap, which he filled with paper to represent hair, and did all her chorus work without anyone in the audience, or any of the twenty-odd girls on the stage, spotting the deception: and I know that the same man once went to a fancy-dress ball (for a bet) dressed as a very bold hussy .....and while chatting with a much-married man, suddenly found the latter being hurried away by a jealous and angry wife. And the moral of my story is this: if several hundred human beings can be deceived by a mob-cap stuffed with paper, and some hundreds more by a flaxen wig (with trimmings)....why accuse a poor Flicker of having no real intelligence because he fails to recognize his girl-friend when she has been fitted up with whiskers by artful ornithologists?—E.S.W.

AERIAL OFFENSIVE

When you talk about defence in the Navy you are speakiing actually of offence. The best defence the Navy has is a good, hardstriking, lightning-fast offensive against the enemies' bases and ships, writes B.T. Guyton in the New York "Times." You describe such action today in two words: aircraft carrier. Remember how about one-third of the Italian fleet was destroyed at Taranto? That was performed by British planes from a carrier—on the offensive. You'll hear more and more about this kind of action as the war goes on, because there is no disputing the potential power that is packed aboard an aircraft carrier for today's naval battles.

Naturally a carrier is liable to the most vicious of attacks by the enemy, who is more than anxious to drop a few bombs round her deck or stick a few torpedoes into her lightly protected sides. That is why it is of extreme importance that the carrier remain as far away from the actual conflict as possible, calling on just about all of the rest of the fleet to protect her from sea attack and on her own planes for safeguarding the skies above. But from there she can send off her scouts to locate the enemy objective, follow with several squadrons of bombers and torpedo planes for the attack, and at the same time keep a fast fighter patrol aloft to protect her own skin.

Then, when the bombers and torpedo planes return to land aboard, the carrier already has the news. She knows from radio reports if the attack was successful and the enemy destroyed or if there is need of another. If another attack is necessary her decks are cleared, bombs, torpedoes and machinegun ammunition made easily available. The planes are landed aboard, quickly re-armed and re-fuelled. The men of the fighter squadron watch the sky, hawklike above, and then off they go to finish what they started. That is the way a carrier operates. With the great supply of fuel, bombs, torpedoes and ammunition with which a modren aircraft carrier can put to sea, her operational periods can run into weeks.

If you have never been aboard one of these seagoing landing fields, here is what you would find as your motor boat pulled alongside the gangway: Looking up, you would see a towering gray wall rising some 55 feet and curving slightly outward at the top, where the flight deck is located. From bow to stern this giant is nearly 900 ft. long—almost the length of three American football fields! If you went aboard at the quarter deck, the officer with you would turn and salute the American flag at the stern, and then the officer of the deck, who would be near by, and you would proceed up the gangway. After climbing several flights of ladders, passing through innumerable passageways and a maze of iron battle-hatches, you would eventually get to the officer's wardroom. Here round the long, green-covered tables flight programmes of attack are laid out, conferences are held, and pilots report in full flight gear just prior to manning their planes. For, in addition to being the dining room of the pilots and ship's officers, the wardroom is also known as the "lower ready room."

Feeling One's Way Round

Up you would go two more flights of those steep ladders, and then again daylight would appear through the two iron hatches that lead to the flight deck. When we went aboard our carrier, the Lexington, for the first time to spend two weeks doing manœuvres with the fleet off the Mexican coast, I had only a garbled idea of what to expect. For the entire first week I had to inquire my way round the ship. "Where is the hangar deck from here?" I would ask one of the ship's crew, feeling very sheepish about being so green.

"First passageway to your right, through the second hatch and down the ladder, sir," would be the report.

If you have any illusions about being able to go through an aircraft carrier and find your way around without help, forget them. There are so many narrow walkways, closed "manhole" hatches and different directions on so many different decks that you find yourself wondering which way is up before reaching your destination down. After several trips from the wardroom back aft to the ship's service store, you soon learn one beaten track from which small deviations each trip will soon give you the general picture. (I've never seen a new officer yet who didn't hesitate to ask his way about the ship. He naturally doesn't like to appear such a novice to the crew; so he may often plod his weary way until daylight appears through a porthole and his sense of direction is restored).

The landing platform or deck of a carrier appears large as you step out on it from the "top ready room" under the bridge. And large it is. If there are no planes spotted you might see the deck handling crew throwing a football round on one end, while several men are doing a few laps around the 888-foot stretch of teakwood. Up forward near the bow is a deck tennis court with several volleyball nets stretched amidships.

The only obstruction on the entire flight deck is the "Island." This is the superstructure, occupying the starboard side of the ship, from which all flight operations are actually directed.

IN PARENTHESIS

Posted To Hamm

SAID a certain Boche porter: *Verdamm!*
What a foolish young fellow I am!
Inspired by the notion of early promotion
I've got myself posted to Hamm.

* * *

More Than One

MRS. BROWN: "Mrs. Green, you have got odd stockings on"

Mrs. Green: "Yes, dearie. I can understand that surprising yer, but that often 'appens to ladies wot 'ave more than one pair!"

* * *

Quiet, Please!

CUSTOMER: "Do you play anything by request?"

Delighted Musician: "Certainly, sir."

Customer: "Then please play dominoes until I finish my dinner."

* * *

Economy

"I HEAR that our fire chief has discharged the new efficiency expert."

"What for?"

"He put unbreakable glass in the fire alarm boxes!"

* * *

Scot's Advice

THE Scottish mother made final exhortations as her evacuated small son left the station.

"Don't forget what I tell't ye: clothes cost money, and ye've a long journey afore ye. Stand up off yer new trousers. Sit down off yer new shoes!"

* * *

Courage

I NOTE that Rey Scott's travelogue and his fine film of the bombing of Chungking, which were shown to a few here last winter, have at last been put in order and pieced together for the public at large. The extremely interesting document is now at the World Cinema under the title of "Ku Kan," which means, as any mandarin could tell you, "Courage."—JOHN MOSHER in the "New Yorker."

* * *

Well, Why Not?

The student was one of those lads short on knowledge, but long—oh, so long—on resourcefulness. For many minutes the professor had been plying him with questions in an effort to break down his colossal self-assurance, but all in vain. The fellow was simply too adroit.

"You have heard of cause and effect?" the professor finally inquired.

"Oh, yes," the student replied.

"Have you heard of effect coming before cause?"

"Indeed, yes," was the reply.

With an ill-concealed look of triumph, the professor demanded, "Give me an example!"

"A barrow wheeled by a man," the student replied.

* * *

From the U.S. Press

BRIDE-TO-BE HONOURED FRIDAY AT STOCK SHOWER
—Lomita (Cal.) "Progress."

"Nine Fort Worth girls and four counselors left last week for a sex-week stay at Camp Waldemar."
—Fort Worth "Star-Telegram"

BEFORE rigor mortis set in, no doubt:
POLICE THINK
SLAIN GIRL
MAY HAVE
HAILED TAXI
—Washington "Post" headline.

It was probably a fortunate thing that the proofreader of the Titusville (Fla.) "Star-Advocate" caught the error in the society page item which included the following sentence: "Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Osteen entertained last week-end at a louse party." But imagine her surprise when the mistake was revised to read "souse"!

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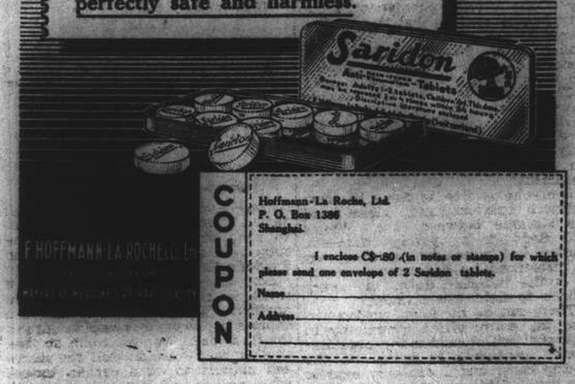

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THE SPORTS PAGE

America's Horse of the Year

Having won the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness and the Belmont Stakes, Whirlaway is now regarded as the Horse of the Year. His tendency to bore out at the turns has made him a problem horse but this was cured by Trainer Ben Jones through kindness and patience. An interesting feature about him is that he races with blinkers covering his right eye only. His sire was Blenheim 11, an English Derby winner, who was sold by Aga Khan to an American syndicate for stud purposes for approximately $250,000.

Cards Hang on to Slim Lead Over Dodgers; Yanks Continue Relentless Drive for Pennant

New York, Aug. 2.

LEADERS in both major leagues performed like champions today with the result that the standings remained virtually unchanged.

The St. Louis Cardinals retained their one-game lead over Brooklyn in the National League by mowing down the lowly Philadelphia Phillies, 11 to 7. Howard Krist, avenging the defeat handed the Cards yesterday by the Phillies, hurled a loose game but tightened in the pinches. The Dodgers, eager to cop the pennant, again set down Chicago's Cubs, 9 to 6.

Breaking a six-game losing streak, the New York Giants struggled through ten innings of scoreless baseball but finally topped Pittsburgh, 2 to 0.

Hal Schumacher held the Pirates to five singles and helped win his own game by scoring one of the two runs in the 10th period. John Rucker scored the other.

Braves Mow Down Cincinnati

Boston's Braves solved the pitching of Paul Derringer and Lloyd Moore to down Cincinnati, 6 to 1. A three-run rally in the fifth sent Moore to the showers and big Monte Pearson finished for the Reds, keeping the Braves scoreless in the last four innings.

In the American circuit, the New York Yankees moved unrelenting toward the pennant by humbling the St. Louis Browns, 2 to 0. Marvin Breuer limited the Browns to three hits and not a Brown ever reached third base. Joe DiMaggio collected two hits and boosted his current hitting streak to 16 consecutive games.

Although out-hit, the second-place Cleveland Indians garnered a run in the ninth inning to nose out Philadelphia's Athletics, 3 to 2.

Tigers Scrape Home

Mike Higgings' homer with two men aboard in the first inning paved the way for the Detroit Tigers to down Boston, 6 to 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	3	1
New York	2	8	0

Batteries: Galehouse and Ferrell; Breuer and Dickey.

Detroit	6	8	0
Boston	5	7	1

Batteries: Trout, Bridges and Tebbetts; Grove and Peacock.

Cleveland	3	7	1
Philadelphia	2	11	1

Batteries: Bagby and Hemsley; Babich and Hayes

Chicago	3	7	1
Washington	1	7	0

Batteries: Smith and Tresh; Hudson and Evans.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	2	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	3	1

Batteries: Schumacher and Danning; Sewell and Lopez.

Philadelphia	7	10	0
St. Louis	11	14	3

Batteries: Grissom, Beck, Hoerst, Melton, and Warren, Harman; Krist and Mancuso.

Brooklyn	9	14	4
Chicago	6	9	1

Batteries: Higbe, Kimball and Owen; French Page, Mooty, Olsen and McCullough.

Boston	6	13	1
Cincinnati	1	8	0

Batteries: Early and Masi; Derringer, L. Moore, Pearson and Lombardi.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	69	30	.697
Cleveland	56	42	.571
Boston	50	47	.515
Philadelphia	47	50	.485
Chicago	48	52	.480
Detroit	47	55	.461
Washington	38	58	.396
St. Louis	38	59	.392

National League

St. Louis	63	35	.643
Brooklyn	62	36	.633
Cincinnati	53	43	.552
Pittsburgh	51	43	.543
New York	46	44	.511
Chicago	44	54	.449
Boston	39	57	.406
Philadelphia	26	70	.271

—United Press.

"Y" Reds Trounce Mollers Ltd. 16-1

Going on a batting spree in the fourth inning, the Foreign "Y" Reds amassed a total of 16 runs to rout the Mollers Ltd squad yesterday morning at the Kiaochow Park by the count of 16-1 in an "A" division tussle of the Erin Villa Invitation Ladies Softball League.

This was the only worth while fixture played during the morning. The other two engagements were of the junior loop and while the clash between the two Chinese aggregations, the Lanterns and the Ching Woo, was keenly contested it failed to rise to any great heights. The former emerged victorious after a bitter seven-inning struggle by the score of 9-5. Meanwhile, in the only other game played under the sweltering heat the girls of the C.S.F. proved their mettle over the Rangers whose weak fielding cost them the game 15-4.

"Reds" in Fine Fettle

The "Y" ladies were in fine fettle yesterday when they played a tight fielding game to allow the winners to score one run during the entire game which, owing to the extreme heat was, by mutual aggreement, played over six innings only.

Ruth Riege and Madeleine Lespinasse were the virtual heroines of the "Y" Mollers encounter as both came into the limelight by slamming the ball for circuit runs. Not only were they conspicuous in batting but also in fielding. Madeleine Lespinasse was in her usual good form in the pitchers' box, allowing only scattered hits, while Ruth Riege, guardian of the "hot corner," excelled herself by catching a few tricky flies.

The representative of the shipping firm displayed marked improvement since the beginning of the summer, but they still have a lot to learn before they can really threaten an average "A" division team.

C.S.F. Beat Rangers

Though keen as mustard and hard tryers, the Rangers were no match for the C.S.F. girls whose better fielding proved to be the deciding factor. Irene Rozario of the Rangers was probably the most effective player in the field. She was as reliable as rock in the position of first base.

The detailed scores of the three matches follow:—

Mollers Ltd.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
"Y" Reds	3	1	0	11	0	0	0—15
Lantern	2	0	4	0	2	1	0—9
Ching Woo	0	1	1	1	0	2	0—5
C.S.F.	2	1	4	5	3		3—18
Rangers	0	0	1	3	0		0—4

Capacity Softball Schedule Today

With the Columbia Country Club and the Race Club now tied for first place in the present standings of the Shanghai Softball League, "A" division, this afternoon's capacity schedule of three senior and five postponed "B" division fixtures promises to be packed with action.

The highlight of the programme will be the clash between the Columbia Country Club and the Buccaneers. There is no disputing the strength of both aggregations and anyone who has followed softball this summer will quickly realize that a titanic battle should be waged this afternoon when the two teams take the field.

Meanwhile, at the Race Course ground No. 1, the Texaco squad will be facing the St. Francis Xavier boys. These two teams are now placed at the bottom of the standings. It is therefore unlikely that the game will reach any interesting heights.

A close tussle should be seen, however, at the diamond of the American School where the Foreign "Y" Cubs will tackle the Chamber of Commerce. There is actually little to choose between the two teams which, when in the height of form, are quite capable of holding their own against the best.

The schedule for this afternoon follows:—

"A" Division

C.C.C. *v.* Buccaneers, C.C.C.
S.F.X. *v.* Texaco, R.C. 1
"Y" Cubs *v.* C. of C., A.S. 1

"B" Division

Synagogue *v.* P.T.H., A.S. 2
"Y" Tigers *v.* Betar, R.C. 2
S.M.P. 1 *v.* Phil. Co. S.V.C., R.C. 4
St. John's *v.* S.M.P. 2, St. John's
Chase Bank *v.* Doong Shing, D.S.

Nick Etten Seizes National Batting Lead From Reiser

New York, Aug. 2.

Nick Etten, young Philadelphia Phillies star, dashed into first place in the National League batting race, replacing Harold Reiser of the Dodgers, averages released today and covering games up to Thursday revealed.

Etten brought his average from .325 to .338 during the week while Reiser hit a bad streak and dropped from .348 to .332, thereby resting in second place.

Ted Williams of the Red Sox held on to his leadership in the junior circuit.

Batting Averages

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Ted Williams, Red Sox	.409
Joe DiMaggio, Yankees	.377
Cecil Travis, Senators	.377
Joe Grace, Browns	.355
Geoffrey Heath, Indians	.354

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Nick Etten, Phillies	.338
Harold Reiser, Dodgers	.332
John Cooney, Bees	.329
John Hopp, Cardinals	.329
Joe Mize, Cardinals	.323

Home Runs

Charlie Keller, Yankees, 26; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 20; Mel Ott, Giants, 19; Dolph Camilli, Dodgers, 19; Bill Nicholson, Cubs, 19.

Runs Scored

Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 94; Stanley Hack, Cubs, 74; Terry Moore, Cardinals, 74.

Runs Batted In

Charlie Keller, Yankees, 93; Joe DiMaggio, Yankees, 93; Bill Nicholson, Cubs, 76.

Hits Scored

Joe DiMaggio Yankees, 149; Terry Moore, Cardinals, 120 Enos Slaughter, Cardinals 120.

Leading Pitchers

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Red Ruffing, Yankees	12	3	.800
Bob Feller, Indians	19	6	.760
Lefty Gomez, Yankees	9	3	.750
Johnny Murphy, Yankees	8	3	.727
Heber Newsome, Red Sox	12	5	.706

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Howard Krist, Cardinals	8	0	1.000
Elmer Riddle, Reds	11	1	.917
Ernest White, Cardinals	12	3	.800
Joe Sullivan, Pirates	6	2	.750
Lon Warneke, Cardinals	12	5	.750

—United Press.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Unsuccessful Bunt

Bill Fielden, crack Amateur first baseman, attempting to sacrifice Lamneck to second base in the eighth inning. Fielden eventually was safe on an infield hit to shortstop and scored the second of the two runs that put the game on ice for the Amateurs.

Boxers Set for Tonight's Card

With the strong possibility that the winner will clash against Niki Wan, light heavy King of the Orient, during the latter part of the month, the semi-final event of the Shanghai Boxing Association pro fight card this evening between "K. O." Tihanoff and "Kid Andre should easily be the main attraction of the programme. The bouts will commence 8.30 p.m. at the Canidrome Gardens.

The main event of the evening will take place between Paul Lojnikoff and Al Dundee, winner of the bout to be matched against Saiko who was unable to arrive in time for this card but is expected in Shanghai during the latter part of the month, Jackie Parks, promotor stated yesterday. Lojnikoff is favoured to beat his opponent, but Dundee is said to be all set for a stunning upset.

In the Semi-Final of the evening, Nakano will meet Peter Lojnikoff over eight rounds. Lojnikoff stands a strong chance against the Japanese boxer who is eager to show the fans that he can take and give considerable punishment.

An interesting preliminary in "Wildcat" Wilson, a coloured fighter from America, against Onufriechuck should also attract considerable interest. Another bout which should stand out is the one between "Baby" Gourevich and "Kid" Ruckenstein.

The complete programme follows:—

10 Round Main Event

Paul Lojnikoff *v.* Dundee.

8 Round Semi-final

"K. O." Tihanoff *v.* "Kid" Andre.

8 Round Special Event

Pete Lojnikoff *v.* "Knocker" Nakano.

6 Round

Wilson *v.* Onufriechuck.
Boris Gourevich *v.* "Kid" Ruckenstein.

4 Round

Maltzeff *v.* Bruznetsoff.
Nicki Boy *v.* "Young" Slavko.
"Typhoon" Ling *v.* Eddie Koo.

In The Dugout.....

Sluggers Should Bunt

THE Red Sox were waiting for their turn at fielding practice. The Tigers had just finished at the batting cage and were throwing the ball around the bases. Dom Di Maggio, Ted Williams and Sammy Hale sat watching them from the dugout steps. Ted was getting the "feel" of a new bat and kept pounding it into the resin bag. Yellow clouds of resin rose in the still afternoon air.

"You know something?" said Williams, breaking the silence. "I think I ought to bunt more in this park. Swing for distance on the road and bunt here—that'd keep them guessing."

"What's the sense of a fellow bunting when he's hitting over .400 and apt to drive any ball out of the park?" asked a newspaperman, who had joined the group.

Back on Heels

"Because it keeps the infielders back on their heels," said DiMaggio. "I've been trying to get that into my brother Joe's head for a couple of years, but he isn't interested. If a pull hitter like Joe pushed one down the third base line once in a while, the third basemen in this league wouldn't know whether they were going or coming. They wouldn't know how to play him. He'd pick up a dozen more hits a season, because he's fast enough to beat the play when the infielder is caught flat footed."

"It's funny, at that, why more long hitters don't bunt once in a while," said Hale.

"Well, I think about it some times," went on Williams. "But then the ball looks fat as it's coming up there and I can't resist the temptation to slug it."

Bunt Now and Then

"You've been over .400 for a month," said Di Maggio. "And you'd be a cinch to stay there all year if you'd tap one toward third or drag one at first two or three times a week. I know that several of the parks on the road are made to order for left-hand hitters and just 'pie' for you. But I still think you ought to try a bunt now and then. They wouldn't be able to get set for you."

"The Babe (Ruth) used to bunt a lot," said Hale. "And he'd beat them out, too. The big guy was a whole lot faster than most people figured he was. He'd drop one to the left of the pitcher and walk down to first base. They wouldn't even be able to make a play.

"Though the Babe was a lefthander, he pocked plenty of balls to left field," Hale continued. "The third baseman had to play him just as deep as they did on the other side of the infield. Why, when I was playing second base for Cleveland, I'd throw him out on balls that got past the first baseman. I was out in short right field. But he'd hit balls over this Fenway fence, too. He always had them guessing."

Hitting to Left

"Do you know why Ted is up over .400 this year?" asked Di Maggio, turning to the scribe. "Well, I'll tell you. It's because he's hitting some to left field. Last year they always played him for a pull hitter, but now they can't do that. He's dropping balls over the shortstop's head. Probably by next season he'll be bunting once in a while and they'll never get him out."

"Give me time," said Williams, grinning. "I'm young yet."

"You're a pretty good bunter yourself," Hale said to Di Maggio.

"I have to be," said Dom, "or I wouldn't be able to stay in this league."

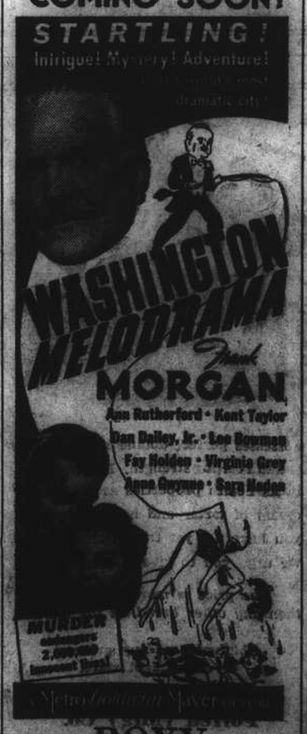
"That's just a matter of opinion," the newspaperman assured the Red Sox center fielder.

A ball got past York, who was playing first base, and the Sox had to scatter in the dugout.

"Catch the ball!" Lou Finney shouted.

"Come on," said Williams, starting up the steps. "Let's get out of here while we're able."

COMING SOON!



— ROXY —

Amateurs Beat H. Q. Orphans In Closely-Contested Game

THE Shanghai Amateurs yesterday continued their march to their second straight pennant when they defeated the Headquarters Orphans at the Race Course yesterday afternoon by the score of 4-2. The game was closely contested throughout and the Amateurs only managed to win the game in the eighth inning when they bunched three hits and score two runs to break the deadlock.

Owen "Snodgrass" Krause was the hero of the day as he was solely responsible for the victory of the Amateurs as he had a field day at the bat, getting three hits out of four trips to the plate and he brought in three runs. His timely hit with two runners on bases in the eighth inning sewed up the contest as both runners crossed the plate safely on the hit, which was a sharp grounder past second base which gave Middleton no chance.

The large crowd that turned out to witness the game yelled themselves hoarse at the Race Course as both teams played tight games and both Huebner, who started the game for the Amateurs, and Swanson managed to get themselves out of tight holes when it looked as if either team was likely to bring a couple of runs across the plate.

Huebner Taken Off

Huebner did well until the fifth inning when he seemed to tire and in the beginning of the sixth inning after Silk hit a Texas Leaguer over short and Shaull sacrificed him to second Huebner gave Miller a free pass to first. With two men on bases, Herby Gallop, mentor of the Amateurs called time and, after a discussion with Huebner, Joe Honeycutt was sent in to relieve Huebner while Allen was replaced behind the bat by "Buster" Kabbert. Joe Honeycutt relieved the tension by putting out Hicks who hit a weak grounder to him and then, after walking Provencher and loading the bases, he fanned Swanson to end the inning.

Swanson did some fine hurling for the Headquarters as he only allowed the opposition three hits until the eighth inning when the Amateurs got on to him and hit him three times to score the winning two runs. Provencher, backstop for the Orphans, could not seem to hold his pitcher and at one stage of the game, he complained that he was blinded by the glare of the windshield of a car. He let many a ball get past him and it was lucky for the Headquarters aggregation that there were no runners on third at the time as they would surely have scored.

Best Game of Season

This game was by far the best game played so far this season and had it not been for the errors committed by either side, the score would have been much smaller, but the last inning in which the Amateurs went to bat showed that they would have won the game.

The Orphans took an early lead in the second inning. Silk hit a line drive into left field. Shaull tried to sacrifice him to second but he hit the pill too close to Huebner and Silk was out on second. Miller then stepped up to the plate and he put down a grounder down the first base line and Shaull went to second while Miller was out, Huebner to Fielden. Shaull scored when Hicks hit a grounder to Lamneck who threw the ball a little to one side and Fielden caught the ball and as he was about to tag the runner, Hicks bumped into his hand, knocking the ball and his glove off Fielden's hand. Provencher ended the inning by hitting a foul fly to Krause.

Score Tied in Third

The score was tied in the third inning when the Amateurs scored on two errors by McKinzie, Huebner got on first on a wild throw by McKinzie and went to second when the ball went past Schaull. DeBecker then stepped up to the plate and also hit to McKinzie and he again threw wild and Huebner brought in the tying run as the ball again went past the first sacker and while Huebner came in with the tying run, DeBecker ended up on second base. Willie Ward grounded out, Middleton to Shaull. Jim Ward was also out Middleton to Shaull and Lamneck was out as he hit an easy grounder to McKinzie.

The local civilian aggregation then took the lead in the sixth inning when Lamneck flied out to Terrell. Fielden was given a base on balls, Biesel was also walked and Krause hit a drive into centre field to score Fielden.

Orphans Draw Level

The Headquarters Orphans again made a bid for the game in their half of the eighth inning as they managed to score one more run to tie the score again. Shaull, first man to face Honeycutt in that inning fanned. Miller was safe on an error by Fielden. Ruge, batting for Hicks then stepped up to the plate and hit to right field advancing Miller to third base and when Jurcovic, running for Ruge, attempted to steal second, Kabbert threw the ball wild to the second base and Miller came in with the tying run.

In attempting to go to third on the play, Jurcovic was caught on third as Willie Ward threw a fine peg to Krause to catch the runner. Provencher struck out to retire the side.

Amateurs Put Game on Ice

The Shanghai Amateurs then sewed up the game in their half of the eighth inning. Lamneck hit to centre field and was safe on second when Fielden hit to McKinzie who attempted a double play but Middleton had his foot off second and both runners were called safe. Both runners advanced when Biesel hit a slow grounder to Miller who threw him out on first. Krause then stepped up to the plate and after hitting a foul ball, he clouted the next pitched ball for a safety to centre field to score both runners.

The box score follows:

Headquarters

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Middleton, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3	0
McKinzie, 3b.	5	0	0	0	4	2
Terrell, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Silk, rf., lf.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Shaull, 1b.	3	1	1	16	0	0
Miller, ss.	2	1	1	1	5	0
Hicks, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
*Ruge	1	0	1	0	0	0
Prickett, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provencher, c.	3	0	0	3	0	0
Swanson, p.	1	0	0	1	1	0
†Schilling	1	0	0	0	0	0
	30	2	6	24*15	2	

Amateurs

De Becker, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
W. Ward, cf. 1b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
J. Ward, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	0
Lamneck, ss.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Fielden, 1b.	3	2	1	9	0	2
Schaberg, cf.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Biesel, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Krause, 3b.	4	0	3	4	4	0
Allen, c.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Kabbert, c.	2	0	0	4	0	1
Huebner, p.	1	1	0	0	3	0
Honeycutt, p.	2	0	0	1	0	0
	32	4	6	27	12	3

*—Batted for Hicks in the eighth inning.
†—Batted for Swanson in the ninth inning.
Amateurs did not bat in the ninth inning.

Score by innings:—

Headquarters	01000001 0—2
Amateurs	00109102x—4

Summary: Earned runs—Headquarters 0, Amateurs 3. Bases on balls, off Huebner 4, off Honeycutt 1, off Swanson 4. Struck out by Huebner 3, by Honeycutt 4, by Swanson 3. Left on bases—Headquarters 9, Amateurs 8. Double plays—Krause to Fielden. Passed balls—Allen, Balk—Swanson. Hits off Huebner 4 in 5⅓ innings, off Honeycutt 2 in 3⅔ innings, off Swanson 6 in 8 innings. Sacrifice hits—Middleton, Shaull, Miller. Runs brought in—Krause 3. Umpires—Rossell (Plate) Jackson, Allender. Time of game—2 hours.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Pinch Hitter

Schilling, who pinch hit for Swanson in the ninth inning of the game between the H.Q. Orphans and the Amateurs at the Race Course yesterday. After one of the best games of the season the Gallopers came through with two runs in the eighth inning to put the game on ice.

Eastern Echo Wins

Newmarket, Aug. 1.

Saint Leger and other classic three-year olds raced for the Sussex Stakes over a mile course yesterday, but Lord Glanelly's outsider Eastern Echo upset the calculations with a victory over Fancied Firle owned by Captain Baillie.—Reuter.

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4	2	3	99.60	52.10
5	4	5	99.50	96.00
6	2	3	79.50	48.70
7	1	6	89.30	42.20
8	1	2	137.00	65.20
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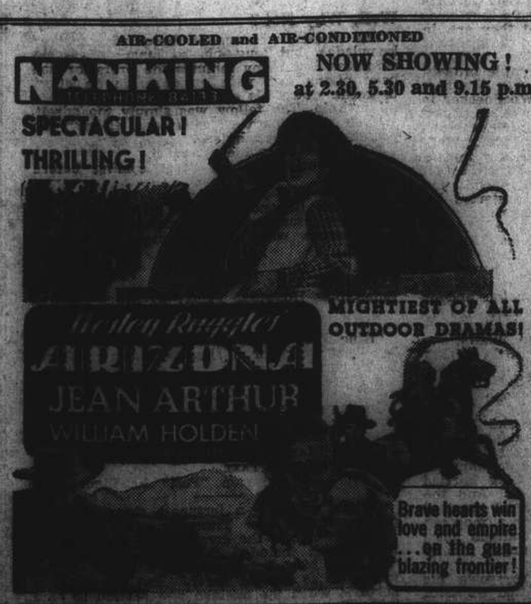

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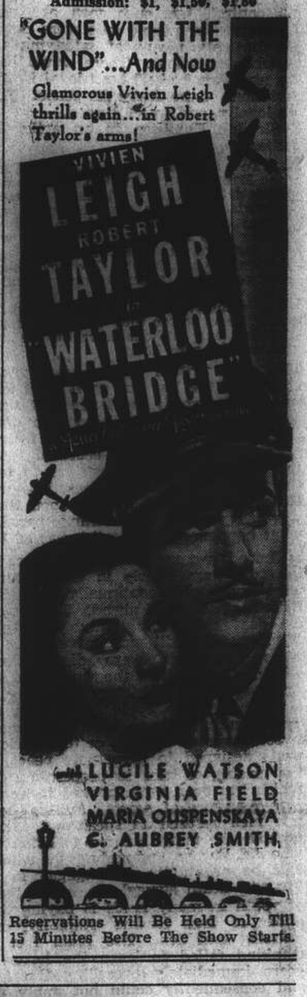

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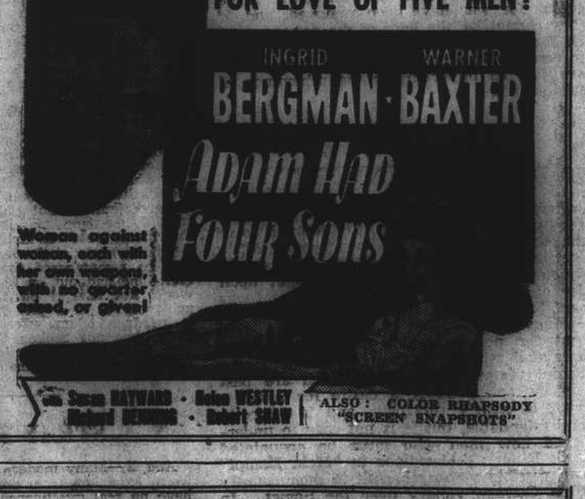
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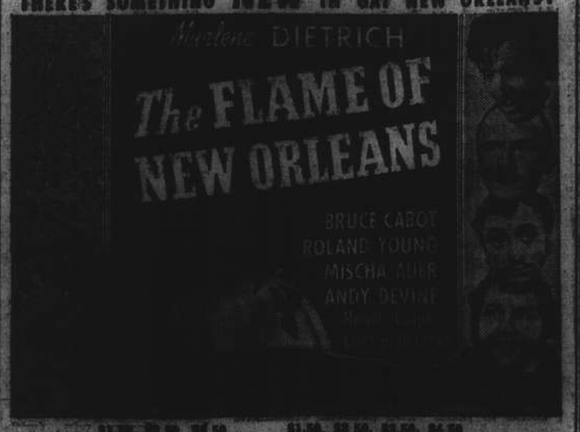

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FROM DAY TO DAY

HER Majesty, Queen Elizabeth who was born in 1900 celebrates her birthday today.

AFTER being closed for eight months, the Quinsan Gardens, popularly known as the "Baby Gardens," again was opened to the public from Saturday. New trees have been planted and new turf placed.

MISS Matsuko In, 32 year old employee of the Sanyu Laundry, was the fifth known person to be afflicted with cholera among inhabitants north of the creek. Special precautions were taken to disinfect the shop where Miss In worked.

VICE-Admiral Taiji Ota, Director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, returned to Shanghai on Saturday night after a detailed inspection tour of Central China, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday.

IT is probable that when the roof of Westminster Hall is repaired, the wood will come from the Sussex estate of Sir George Courthope, M.P., whose ancestor supplied the wood for the roof in the reign of Richard II. Nowhere else in England, or Europe, it seems, is wood to be found which can be made into the shape necessary for the arches without cutting across the grain.

MR. Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, was host at a dinner party at the Astor House at 7 o'clock on Saturday night to commemorate the founding of the Peace Preservation Corps of the Special Municipality. More than 700 prominent Japanese and Chinese officials and civilians attended the dinner including Vice-Admiral Denshichi Okochi, Chief of Staff of the Japanese China Seas Fleet.

DESPITE the official campaign in Germany against astrologers, crystal-gazers, and hypnotists, as the result of the Hess affair, Hitler has not dismissed his own personal astrologer, Rudolf Ossietz, who is comparatively still a young man. Ossietz is in Berchtesgaden. He has his own room in the top flight of Hitler's private mansion, Berghof. It was Ossietz who told Hitler to launch his campaign on the Balkans on April 6. He is also responsible for the days which Hitler chooses for his Reichstag speeches.

THERE is a precedent in Yorkshire for the suggestion that the City Corporation might buy the whole of the 673 acres on which the City of London stands in order to facilitate replanning after the war. In 1920 the Huddersfield Corporation bought from Sir John Ramsden the whole of the town and surrounding district, 4,300 acres in extent, for £1,336,000. The land is now estimated to be worth £2,000,000, and a few years ago it was said that the purchase had by that time relieved the rates to the extent of £100,000.

SIR Hugh Walpole, who had a severe heart attack at his Lakeland home, has always been an exceptionally hard worker. Although he is only in the middle fifties, he has produced 45 books and three plays, and regularly writes as many as twenty letters a day in his own hand. A few months ago he had a narrow escape in an air raid. His flat had been bombed and he had gone to live in North London. One night a bomb fell just outside, shattering the window by which he was sitting. He escaped without a scratch.

As the coming Friday marks the first anniversary of the start of the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai has decided to observe this occasion by inviting the local representatives of Allied and friendly governments as guests to join them at their weekly luncheon, in paying tribute to the Royal Air Force for the magnificent, inspiring and completely successful fight waged in the defence of the British Isles. It is expected that the seating accommodation at "The Dome," limited to 108, will be completely filled.

LORD Louis Mountbatten, happily saved from H.M.S. Kelly, was one of those young sailors who went up to Cambridge after the last war for a specialized course. This was at the time the present King, then Prince Albert, and the present Duke of Gloucester, then Prince Henry, were in residence. A great-grandson of Queen Victoria, Lord Louis followed the example of his father, Prince Louis of Battenberg, later the Marquis of Milford Haven, who was First Sea Lord during the early part of the last war, and made the Navy his profession, going through the regular routine—Osborne, Dartmouth, and so forth.

THE King and Queen complied with the Government request for no unnecessary travel during Whitsuntide. They spent the holiday week-end quietly in the country with the two Princesses. Recently the King made another of the informal visits he is paying to Ministry of Supply factories to see for himself the conditions under which men and women workers are carrying on in the front line of war production. With the great experience of factory life he gained in peace-time during his tours as President of the Industrial Welfare Society, His Majesty is particularly well equipped to judge such matters.

THE conferring of a field-marshal's baton on General Smuts has given him a combination of distinctions that is, and probably always will be, unique. Leaving out of account comparatively minor honours, he is now a field-marshal, a Companion of Honour, a King's Counsel, a Fellow of the Royal Society—and of course, a Prime Minister. Among other field-marshals, Lord Wolseley held the O.M., Sir Evelyn Wood the V.C., and Lord Roberts held them both, but never before in our history have such conspicuous gifts as statesman, soldier, lawyer, and philosopher been combined in one man as they are in South Africa's great leader.

A GENEROUS gesture has been made by Lord Trent in opening Glenborrodale Castle, Argyllshire, to employees of his firm who have suffered in health from the blitz. They will find quiet at Glenborrodale, which occupies almost the most westerly point in Scotland, and has few neighbours, but abundance of unspoiled scenery. At Glenborrodale Lord Trent is trying out the experiment of turning pigs loose to destroy the bracken that is a curse in uncultivated parts of Scotland. The pigs thrive on the roots of the bracken as they destroy it. Lord Trent, who is 52, is head of Boots, and works hard also as Regional Commissioner for the North Midlands. An only son, he has four daughters but there is no heir to the peerage.

B.B.C. Voices Contempt for German Foreign Minister

London, Aug. 3.

HITTING out hard in quick-moving and colourful new style, the British Broadcasting Company gave a propaganda broadcast to Germany last night, especially directed at the Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, in which he was asked to defend himself against charges of corruption, forgery and general dishonesty, and with being one of those chiefly to be blamed for the affliction of the German nation, and the misery and disaster which has overtaken millions of men and families in these last years.

The broadcaster covered the highlights in the career of the German Foreign Minister from 1920 to the present, describing Ribbentrop at the close of the last war as a champagne salesman, whose friends were war profiteers, down-at-heel aristocrats and dance hostesses.

Next came the reminder of "Wine-Ribbentrop's marriage to the daughter of Germany's champagne king, Otto Henkell, which was followed by the charge that Ribbentrop became a member of the nobility by cleverly inducing a titled aunt to adopt him. "And when dear auntie passed away in 1936—very conveniently—you were heir to a hereditary title," the announcer said.

First Meeting with Hitler

A voice, representing that of Captain Roehm (who was murdered by Hitler) explained in detail how Ribbentrop first met the German leader and acquired influence through being a travelled friend of businessmen, whom Hitler wanted as supporters.

The announcer recalled Ribbentrop's promotion to the position of advisor in foreign policy, assisting Hitler in preparing the war diplomatically and at the same time making precautionary private measures, charging Ribbentrop with smuggling colossal sums out of the country totalling 36,960,000 Reich marks.

The next speaker was Frau von Remitz, widow of an old family of Austrian nobility, who said: "Unfortunately for us we owned Fuschl Castle, near Salsburg. Ribbentrop, enchanted with the view, made a purchase offer to my husband, but we not wishing to sell, politely refused the offer. Shortly afterwards he was arrested and brought to a concentration camp, while after a few weeks I received an urn with his ashes. My children and I had to leave the castle, and a little later the new owner—Ribbentrop—took possession."

Violence Upon Violence

Announcing the invasion of Austria, the narrator again addressed Ribbentrop: "Thus it began. Attack followed attack. Violence upon violence. Forged documents, designed to prove the guilt of the respective country, are regularly discovered in every assaulted country."

Accusing voices reminded him of the failure of the plan he brought to London in 1936 for a united front against Russia under the direction of Germany, secondly, the anti-Comintern Pact with Japan, invalidated by the 1939 agreement with Russia, and thirdly, his hopes that the Moscow pact would secure Eastern frontiers.

The narrator described his foreign policy as lies, broken treaties and forged documents.

Dragging Nation Down

"You are a failure," the announcer said. "You told Hitler he could attack Poland because 'degenerate' Britain would not fight, or if Britain should give battle, it would mean the end of the British Empire.

"You encouraged Hitler to fight Russia, saying that the Soviet armies would collapse under the first assault. There are your achievements... Germany's foreign policy under your leadership has turned the German nation's struggle for life into a mortal combat. The abnormal conditions which followed the war raised you to the surface. Now you have dragged down the entire German nation."—Reuter.

British Press Comments on Indian Reform

London, Aug. 3.

No one except an inveterate partisan could fail to realize that the existing difficulties are due not to any illwill on the part of the Government but to conditions in India which can only be remedied by co-operation with the Government and with one another of Indian parties now standing sulkily aloof, says "The Times," commenting editorially on the speech by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary for India and Burma, in the House of Commons on Friday.

A new constitution cannot be imposed on India from the outside, neither can it be the work of a majority which important minorities do not trust, adds the newspaper.

Referring to recent changes, the article says: "Apart from the stalwarts of major political parties, there is a large, growing body of Indian public opinion which welcomes these administrative reforms, not only because they associate India more closely with the prosecution of the war, but also because they mark a definite political advance".

India Exposed

After pointing out that there is no great constitutional advance, but that at least a way has been prepared for cooperation between the States and British India, between Provinces and Central, and between Moslem and Hindu, without which Indian nationhood can be no more than an aspiration," The Times" says: "It comes at an opportune moment. The great design of enemies of Democracy has been to overthrow Democratic states as much by undermining as by assault. They have on occasion shown infernal skill in breaking up opposition by playing upon sectarian, racial and social jealousies, by playing class against class and community against community.

"India, with its multitudinous castes, many languages and diverse creeds, it is particularly exposed to these insidious attacks.

Nazi Aims

"Now that the Germans are committed to a major war in the east, they may be expected to make great efforts to promote Indian disunion and darken Indian counsel. They will aim at dislocating the Indian war effort, which has already attained great proportions and will grow greater yet....India is becoming an arsenal for freedom between Suez and Hongkong, and it might be said that one of the chief objects of the administrative changes which are now being carried into effect is to convert the government arsenal into a national factory.

Imminent Danger

"All that can be done to secure maximum cooperation between the Government and people of India in the prosecution of the war is of supreme importance these days when the extension of the struggle into Asia is a more imminent danger than at any time since the armies of the Reich crossed the Polish frontier".

The "Daily Telegraph" writes: "Already there are indications that this interim policy is obtaining wide acceptance in India. What is of still greater encouragement is the substantial growing of the contribution of India to the maintenance of the Allied cause, both in goods and services and not the least signal part of that contribution is represented by the fighting quality which Indian troops have been showing in more than one theatre of the war. Such comradeship on the battlefield should in itself set an example to create a sense of unity in the political sphere".

Goodwill

The "Daily Herald," commenting on the same subject, declares: "The "Daily Herald" believes that there is goodwill, entire goodwill, in the attitude of the British Government towards the Indian people. The trouble is that, through lack of imagination or over-caution, the Government so regularly fails to convince Indian leaders of its sincerity. Nor will the barren and defeatist statement by Mr. Amery in yesterday's India debate contribute to warmer understanding".

Referring to the suggestion that Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister, should make a progressive declaration of policy in relation to India, the article adds: "Will Churchill do it? Will he go farther and order an immediate re-examination of sentences of Indian political offenders? Will he go farther still and invite the leaders of great Indian parties to meet the British War Cabinet face to face so that a frank discussion may succeed the arid exchange of white papers and manifestos? Farther he must surely go, and swiftly".—Reuter.

Government to Aid Silk Workers

Washington, Aug. 3.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, declared yesterday that the Government would seek to obtain new jobs immediately for 175,000 workers in the silk industry who have been thrown out of jobs as a result of the Government's action in freezing all silk stocks.

Mr. McNutt said the Bureau of Employment Security had instructed its regional offices to arrange for immediate registration by the state employment services of workers in the silk industry whose jobs are about to end.—United Press.

Wang Visits Japanese South China C.-in-C.

Canton, Aug. 3.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government who arrived here yesterday to attend the East Asia Press meeting, paid a courtesy call on the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to South China at 9 o'clock this morning at the latter's official residence. Following a 60-minute conversation, Mr. Wang departed.—Domei.

Japan Faces Formidable Force in Far East Today

Honolulu, Aug. 3.

Major-General Edward Grasett, former Commander of British troops in China, declared yesterday that Empire forces in the Far East and the South Pacific were prepared to take action against any aggressor at any time.

Passing through here abroad a commercial vessel en route to England to receive a new command, Major-General Grasett declared that Japan would have met little opposition in Asia last year when France collapsed but said it was too late now for Japan to move.

Picture Changed

Pointing out that Japan could easily have taken over all of Indo-China last year, Major-General Grasett declared that "Hongkong was not strong then, Thailand was undefended, Malaya was virtually unprepared and so were Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, but the picture is entirely changed today."

He said that the Anglo-American-Dutch coalition had produced a formidable force and the East Indies were ready for any trouble. He added that thousands of Australians were trained to defend Malaya clear to the Siamese frontiers "and north of Indo-China we have built well-nigh impregnable defences at Hongkong".—United Press.

Gen. Wavell's First Speech in India

Simla, Aug. 3.

Proceedings at the inaugural meetings on Thursday and Friday of the Defence Consultative Committees, were concentrated on giving members a full, comprehensive picture of the achievements of India in the defence sphere since the outbreak of the war, progress of army expansion, ordnance supply and equipment and plans for further efforts.

Gen. Wavell, the new C.-in-C., in his opening address, traced the strategical and operational background of the war as it has developed during the past two years and India's contribution and security.—Reuter.

Australian Journalists to Visit N.E.I.

Batavia, Aug. 3.

A number of Australian journalists will arrive for a ten days' visit to the Netherlands East Indies during the course of next week.

The group includes the Australian Minister for the Interior, Mr. H. S. Foll, who is also Minister for Information, while the Director of the Information Department, Mr. Williams, will also be present. The group will later go to Singapore.

It is understood that a party of Netherlands East Indies journalists will shortly be invited to pay a return visit to Australia.—Reuter.

Motor Transport Overcomes Difficulties

In the pursuit of the Italians in East Africa, British mechanized units had to overcome almost incredible difficulties. The picture shows a column of lorries crossing a river, after having come over mountains and through jungles in the course of their advance.

Vichy Not to Give Military Assistance to Germany

Vichy, Aug. 3.

REPORTS current here yesterday said that the Vichy Government has sent word to Paris that it will continue to resist all pressure from the Nazi-controlled French press and other "outside" sources and will continue to recognize only the Montoire pledge to Chancellor Adolf Hitler which provided there was no obligation for the French to give military aid to the German Reich.

The foregoing was reported to be the content of a message carried to Paris by the Vichy delegate to the occupation authorities, Count Ferdinand de Brinon. It was believed to represent decisions reached by Marshal Henri Petain, Admiral Jean Darlan and their chief aides. (Vichy was believed to have been confronted with German demands for permission to "protect" French naval bases, including Dakar, and for the return to power of M. Pierre Laval, pro-Axis former Vice-Premier who was ousted by Marshal Petain last December.)

Nazi Threat

The Vichy stand was said to have been taken despite a written communication from Paris last Tuesday asserting that if Vichy reached the decision that was reported to have been reached yesterday, relations between Germany and France henceforth would be those between conqueror and conquered rather than the relations between collaborators.

Signs of German displeasure over Vichy's stand were evident already. Control of the interzone boundary line at Moulins has been tightened up and the Germans have made numerous arrests of travellers between occupied and unoccupied France.

It was believed likely that the Germans again will enforce air tight control over the demarcation line, preventing travel between the two parts of the country and once again confronting both zones with an acute economic problem.—United Press.

Chungking Pleased By Oil Embargo

Chungking, Aug. 3.

The ban by President Roosevelt on the export of motor oil and fuel to Japan was received with considerable gratification in all Chinese circles here. All Chinese newspaper this morning gave prominence to the announcement together with the news of American freezing of silk supplies in the United States.

A brief cable received early yesterday morning gave rise to the mistaken impression that the United States had announced a complete oil embargo against Japan, which Chinese circles have been strongly advocating. Later a careful study of the details of the order, however, indicated that the scope of new motor oil and fuel ban falls far short of Chinese expectations. Nevertheless, Chinese circles indicate their satisfaction with the new United States measure, not so much because of the economic as of the political significance of the move.

U.S., Britain Mean Business

Following the American freezing of Japanese assets it was feared in some circles that the United States might go slow for the time being, awaiting the next move on the part of Japan. Japan's eagerness to settle the Tutuila bombing incident led to the belief that Japan was now doing her utmost to appease the United States in order to avoid a head-on collision, since Japan must be this time fully realise that Britain and the United States mean business. Also there was no doubt of concerted parallel action on the part of the United States, Britain and the Dutch East Indies in the Pacific if Japan made another false move.

Once Japan was lying low it was thought that the United States might also renew appeasement.

President Roosevelt's announcement of a ban on motor oil and fuel, however, dispelled all such fears as the measure indicated clearly that the United States is definitely and steadily moving forward towards checking Japanese aggression in the Pacific, it is stated.—Reuter.

Thunderbolt Kills Japanese

Kobe, Aug. 2.

What proved to be one of the most unique accidents ever to kill a man occurred at Kambe village in Hyogo prefecture when Yonekichi Sawae, a stevedore, was struck by lightning not directly but through some very unusual media.

Kambe village experienced a terrific storm a few days ago. Unfortunately stevedore Sawae picked this ill fated night to dig a small hole in his garden for the purpose of grounding his radio. The spot which he picked happened to be dangerously near the lead in from his radio aerial.

While the longshoremen was busy at work, a bolt of lightning struck his aerial, transmitting the high voltage current to his gold tooth and thence to the pair of tongs with which he was digging. He was killed outright and half his face was charred.—Havas Telemondial.

Japanese Ships Not to Call at Hongkong

Hongkong, Aug. 3.

Except for ships plying between Canton and Hongkong, Japanese vessels will not call at Hongkong unless guarantees of non-confiscation are given by the Hongkong Government, stated the Japanese Consul-General yesterday.

He added that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had applied for such assurances, but that a reply had not yet been received.—Reuter.

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Duke of Kent to Meet Roosevelt

Washington, Aug. 3.

The Duke of Kent is to meet President Roosevelt at Hyde Park on August 23, it is announced at the White House. After the meeting the Duke is to accompany President Roosevelt to Washington the following day.

On August 25 the Duke will fly to Norfolk, Virginia, to inspect naval facilities there, returning to the White House for dinner the same evening. From Washington he will go to Baltimore on August 26 to inspect the Martini Aviation Factories.

The Duke yesterday inspected Canada's most modern airforce station at Trenton, Ontario, and an army establishment at Camp Borden. He flew to Trenton in a big bomber and lunched in the officers' mess at Trenton air station.

At Camp Borden he had his first glimpse of the Canadian Army training on Canadian soil.—Reuter.

Thai Border Talks on August 10

Saigon, Aug. 3.

Authoritative sources here disclosed that the fixing of the French Indo-China-Thai border in accordance with the recently concluded Franco-Thai peace treaty will start sometime early in September.

The Japanese delegates to the Thai-French Indo-China border delimitation committee headed by Mr. Makoto Yano are now staying at the Continental Hotel where they are now conferring with the French members of the committee.

Since the Thailand delegates to the committee are scheduled to arrive in Saigon on August 6, the first full meeting of the delimitation committee is expected to be held on about August 10. It was expected that all throughout August the committee will discuss and decide details of the actual procedure to be taken for fixing the border.—Domei.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Slippery Sam; 2, Harvard.
Also ran:—Pearl's Fancy, Sam Holer, Five Stars II, Dah Chong.
1 lengths.—Time, 18.83.
Win, $17.40. Forecast 2-3 Div. $97.10.
Place, 1st $3.40; 2nd $10.20.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Wilful Bill; 2, Dingo Laurie.
Also ran:—Hei Jen Ya Kiao, Lucky Jim, Coy Nancy, Maggie.
1 length.—Time, 18.31.
Win, $20. Forecast 5-1 Div. $238.60.
Place, 1st $9.20 2nd $25.
Double Event 1/2 2-5 Div. $36.50.

3—300 yd. flat.—1, Major; 2, One Antique.
Also ran:—So You Kee, Gator, Cute Villain, Red Bug.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.22.
Win, $38.60. Forecast 6-3 Div. $366.50.
Place, 1st $12; 2nd $24.40.
Double Event 2/3 5-6 Div. $43.60.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Speedwing; 2, Mad Dale.
Also ran:—Master Bill, Shanghai Shroof, Hot Spring, Federal Abbess.
5 lengths.—Time, 27.77.
Win, $34.60. Forecast 2-3 Div. $99.60.
Place, 1st 10; 2nd $8.50.
Double Event 3/4 6-2 Div. $52.10.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Yeoman Commander; 2, Federal Agent.
Also ran:—Matador, Fishing Spree, Go Smiling, Aramis.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.39.
Win, $39.80. Forecast 4-5 Div. $99.50.
Place, 1st $11.10; 2nd $8.50.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Another Day; 2, Double Event 4/5 2-4 Div. $96.
Stolen Quota.
Also ran:—Madam's Hope, City Brat, Reckless Mood, Peerless Speed.
3 lengths.—Time, 30.00.
Win, $15.20. Forecast 2-3 Div. $79.50.
Place, 1st $9.90; 2nd $12.40.
Double Event 5/6 4-2 Div. $68.70.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Double Six; 2, Some Fun.
Also ran:—Shanghai Bill, Instructor, Sea Skipper, Dover Camp.
1 length.—Time, 30.27.
Win, $21.40. Forecast 1-6 Div. $89.30.
Place, 1st $11; 2nd $9.90.
Double Event 6/7 2-1 Div. $42.20.

8—600 yd. flat.—1, Home Folks; 2, Villaza Athlete.
Also ran:—Grand Senate, Rusty Brigadier, Dingle Reverie, Crafty Vicar.
A neck.—Time, 30.04.
Win, $22.70. Forecast 1-3 Div. $ —
Place, 1st $12.50; 2nd $10.30.
Double Event 7/8 1-1 Div. $85.20.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Sea Sand; 2, Scented Bloom.
Also ran:—Chibli Blue Arrow, Coastal Patrol, Sauce Mirelle, Common Cause.

2½ lengths.—Time, 29.37.
Win, $13.70. Forecast 3-6 Div. $46.90.
Place, 1st $9.80; 2nd $9.50.
Double Event 8/9 1-3 Div. $75.40.

10—600 yd. flat.—1, Scotch Broth; 2, Albatross.
Also ran:—Scotch Bobbie, Black Shadow, Celtic Clan, Rather Nimble.
5½ lengths.—Time, 29.82.
Win, $21.80. Forecast 4-1 Div. $223.60.
Double Event 9/10 3-4 Div. $74.60.

11—500—yd. flat.—1, Grey Vole; 2, Fair Entry.
Also ran:—Funny Business, False Link, Inverspey, Select Crowd.
Short head.—Time, 29.51.
Win, $33.70. Forecast 6-2 Div. $200.30.
Place, 1st $19.30; 2nd $16.30.
Double Event 10/11 4-6 Div. $99.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Village Attorney; 2, Alton Arab.
Also ran:—Foxey Advice, Grand Society, True Patience, Foxey Assent.
2½ lengths.—Time, 29.46.
Win, $24.50. Forecast 2-1 Div. $148.
Place, 1st $15.30; 2nd $14.10.
Double Event 11/12 6-2 Div. $89.20.

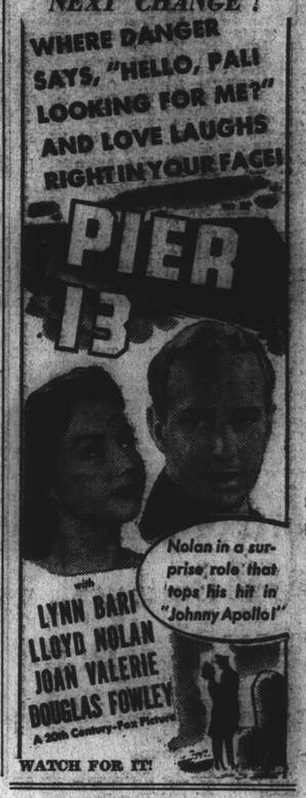
City Has Another Quiet Day on Criminal Front

The heat seems to have affected the working abilities of local criminal element in Shanghai, for no armed crime had been reported yesterday up to five p.m. At that time, however, a gang of eight robbers, five of them armed with pistols, entered a Chinese dwelling at 194/201 Gordon Road, intimidated the occupants and made off with $500 in cash and valuables.

Later in the evening, at 9.40 p.m., three men, one of them brandishing a pistol, made an attempt to commandeer a private car on Kweichow Road, near Kiukiang Road. The chauffeur, however, foiled the attempt by concealing the keys, and the criminals left the scene.

Twelve prairie schooners originally built for "The Covered Wagon" 18 years ago are used today in Paramount's "The Great Man's Lady."

GRAND
NEXT CHANGE!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Nolan in a surprise role that tops his hit in "Johnny Apollo!"
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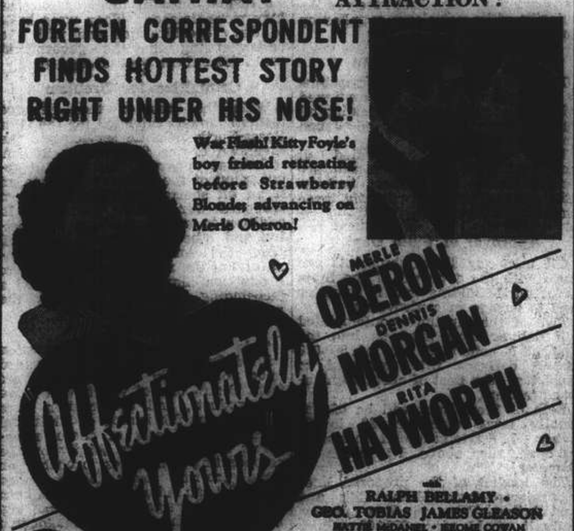
CATHAY—NEXT BIG ATTRACTION!

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT FINDS HOTTEST STORY RIGHT UNDER HIS NOSE!

War Flash! Kitty Foyle's boy friend retreating before Strawberry Blonde; advancing on Merle Oberon!



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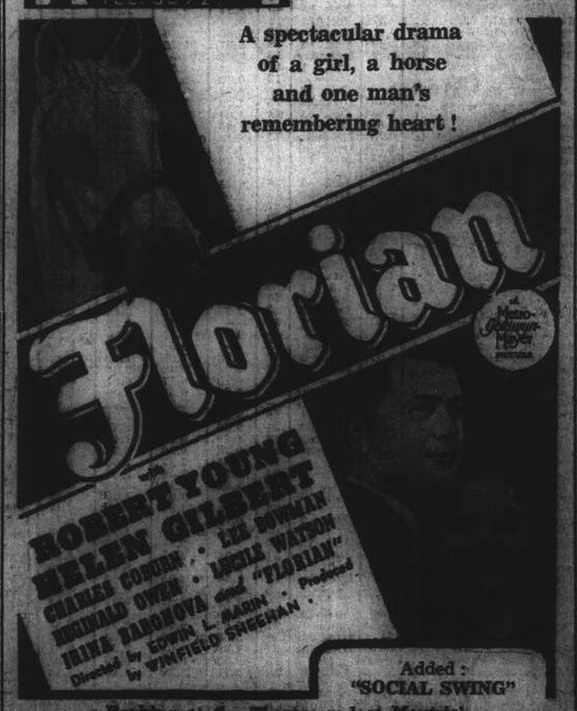
A spectacular drama of a girl, a horse and one man's remembering heart!



Added: "SOCIAL SWING"

Booking at the Theatre and at Moutrie's.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 2.

Trading was very quiet on Wall Street today, with stock quotations generally closing with losses of minor fractions on balance.

The pattern traced by the market this morning was a typical Saturday affair, although some good spots were noted in specialties, especially rayons, owing to the possible cutoff of the supply of raw silk.

Meanwhile, news from the Russian front and the Far East remained unchanged and operators were content to mark-time.

The volume of business done totalled 360,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	128.59	128.06	128.21	—0.01
20 Rails	30.94	30.71	30.1*	—0.12
15 Utilit.	18.61	18.58	18.58	unch.
40 Bonds	—	—	91.63	—0.05

	Aug. 1	Aug. 2.		Aug. 1	Aug. 2.
Adams Exp	7½	7½	Int T & T	*2⅜	2⅜
Alg Lud	24½	*24½	Johns Man	66	65¾
Allis Chal	30	30	Kennecott	36⅜	38⅛
Amer Can	88½	88½	Libbey O F	28	28¼
Amer Cyan	40⅜	39⅜	Lockheed	28½	28⅞
Am For Pr	0⅛	*0⅛	Loew's	54	33⅛
„ $7 pfd	22⅜	23½	Martin	29½	29½
Am Loco	14⅜	14½	Mont	34⅜	34⅜
Am Metal	19½	19½	Nat Avian	9	9⅛
Am Rad	6⅜	6⅜	N C Bank	*27½	*27⅜
Am R Mill	15½	15½	Nat Dairy	14½	14⅜
Am Smelt	44½	44½	Nat Dis	21½	22½
Am Sug	19⅜	19½	Nat P & L	6⅛	5⅞
Am T & T	154½	154½	Nat Cup	7⅞	7⅞
Am Tob	71	71	N Y Cent	13⅝	13⅜
Am Wtwrks	4⅞	4⅜	Nlag Hud	2⅜	2⅜
Anaconda	28⅜	28⅜	N A Avian	16½	16⅜
Atchison	29¼	29⅜	N Am Co	13⅜	13⅜
Avian Corp	3⅜	3⅜	N Pacific	8⅛	8⅛
Bald	16	15½	Packard	2⅜	3⅛
Balt & Ohio	5½	5½	Pan Oil	4⅛	4⅛
Barns Oil	9⅞	9⅛	Paramount	13	13⅛
Bendix	38½	38½	Penn R R	24⅝	24⅜
Beth St	76⅜	75	Phil Pet	45⅝	45½
Bliss	16⅜	16⅜	Pullman	28½	28½
Boeing	18½	18½	Pure Oil	9⅜	9⅜
Borg War	19⅜	19½	Radio	4½	4⅜
Briggs	19⅜	19½	Reading	18	18⅛
Budd Mfg	4½	*4½	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅛
Can Pac	5½	5	Rep Avtn	5⅛	5⅛
Celanese	27⅞	28½	Rep St	20½	20
C N Bank	*31⅛	*31½	Rey Tob	32½	32⅜
Ches & O	38	38	Schenley	14⅛	14
Chrysler	57⅛	56½	Shell U Oil	15⅝	15⅝
Col G & E	3	3	Soc Vac	10	9⅞
Col Credit	24⅛	24⅜	Sthrn Pac	14⅜	14⅛
Com & Sth	0⅞	0⅞	Stnrn Rly	31⅜	31⅜
Coons Edis	19	19	Stvcer	36	*37⅛
Cons Oil	6¼	6¼	Std Brands	5⅜	5⅞
Copld St	16⅛	16⅛	St G & E	*1⅛	*1⅛
Curtis Wr	9⅛	9⅛	Std Oil	43⅜	43⅜
Dist Cyn	*16⅛	16	Studebaker	6⅛	6⅛
Douglas	74⅜	74	Swift	22⅛	22⅛
Du Pont	158½	158⅞	Technicolor	9⅜	9⅛
E P Lead	9⅛	9⅛	Tex Cpn	43⅜	43⅛
Elec A Lite	28⅜	29	Transamer	4⅜	4⅜
Elec B & S	2⅜	2⅜	Tw C Fox P	7⅞	7⅞
„ $5 pfd	49⅜	*49⅜	Un Bag & P	11⅞	11⅞
„ $6 pfd	54⅜	*54⅜	Un Pac	82½	82⅜
El P & L	35⅞	*34⅛	Un Air	41⅛	41⅜
Flintkote	15⅜	*14⅜	Un A Lines	11⅛	11⅜
Gen Elec	31⅜	32	Un Carp	0.9	0⅞
Gen Motors	38⅛	38⅞	„ $3 pfd	29⅝	29⅜
Gen Rly	15½	*14⅜	Un Gas	7⅛	7⅜
Gen T & R	13⅛	13⅛	U S Rub	24⅛	24⅛
Goodrich	19⅜	19	U S Steel	59⅛	56⅝
Goodyear	19⅛	*19⅜	Vanadium	*25⅞	*26⅛
Gt N I Ore	17⅜	17⅛	Vultee	7⅛	7⅛
Gt N Rly	28⅛	27⅞	Walworth	5⅞	5⅝
Gt W Sugar	27⅛	*27⅛	Warner Br	5⅛	5
Int Nickel	27	26⅛	West Elec	92⅝	*92⅛
Int Paper	18½	17⅛	Woodward	27⅛	27⅛

BONDS

Am & For	61⅛	61⅛	Erie	33⅛	34⅛
Aust Com	*66	*67	Int T & T	44	44⅛
Brazil	20½	*20⅛	New Eng	62⅜	62⅜
„ 6½%	17	16⅜	Stnrn Pac	53⅛	53⅜
C S P & L	98⅛	98⅛	S G & E	88⅛	88⅛

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices ruled irregular today. There were only a few soft spots in the list, notably Bethlehem Steel which lost more than a point in further response of a poor income showing, as a result of high taxes. The threatened cut-off of silk supplies stimulated rayons. Movie shares were active and strong on better box office receipts.

Foreign Money Rates

London: Aug. 2.

Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 7/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/8%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/16%
Call money		⅞%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 2.

The cotton market opened strong with quotations ruling from 52 to 80 points up on general buying, influenced by reports of less favourable weather in the cotton belt and Washington revision of the Price-Control Bill, preventing the fixing of ceilings for agricultural commodities at below 110 per cent of parity. At the close, quotations ranged from 72 to 81 points up from the previous final levels.

Strong conditions also prevailed in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with values appreciating on general buying and shorts covering on bullish Washington reports regarding the Price-Control Bill. At the final bell, gains from 2¾ to 2⅞ cents were registered.

New York Cotton

Oct.	16.95-96	+72
Dec.	17.12-13	+74
Jan.	17.14 N.	+74
Mar.	17.26-26*	+81
May	17.22-27	+78
July	17.18-20	+74

Chicago Wheat

Sept.	108⅞-108¾	+2¾
Dec	112¾-111½	+2⅝

Chicago Corn

Sept.	76¾-76¾	+1
Dec.	79⅝-79⅝	+⅞

N—Nom.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 2.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N.Y.	33¾-33⅞	London	1/5 1/16
Shanghai	118 N	2 mths	
Hongkong	84½	„ sellers	1/5 1/16
		„ buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 3/16d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 1/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.36	Shanghai	5.30/45*
S'zerland	23.43	Hongkong	25.47
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	88.625	Manila	49.85 N.
London			4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
„ „ „ market rate			23.83
Montreal on London			4.55¼

B—Bid N—Nominal *—Offered.—Reuter.

Branch Office of Bank Of Japan For Yokohama

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

A branch office of the Bank of Japan will be opened tomorrow at the head office of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Yokohama, the Finance Ministry announced today. The branch office will expedite the explanation of and the transaction of business under the new regulations of the Japanese freezing act, the announcement said.—Domei.

China Envoy Leaves Soon For Australia

Chungking, Aug. 3.

Mr. Hsu Mo, the new Chinese Minister to Australia, is scheduled to leave Chungking on August 10 by air for Hongkong, accompanied by his staff. Mr. Hsu is expected to join his family in Hongkong, whence the party will proceed by steamer to Australia.

Despite the announcement of the imminent arrival of the new Australian Minister to China, Sir J. G. Eggleston, Reuter learns that the British Embassy here has cabled the new envoy, suggesting postponement of his arrival in Chungking until September, on account of the summer heat and the bombings of Chungking.—Reuter.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)	Dividends: Annual rate	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	6
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	7
Allis Chalmers	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	4
Am. Cyanamid "B"	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.	1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	6
Am. Locomotive	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	6
Am. Sugar Refining	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.26	nil
Barnsdall Oil	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	8
Bethlehem Steel	5.75†	Irregular	129	6.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	7
Bliss (E. W.)	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.33	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	6
Commercial Credit	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	12
Commonwealth & Southern	—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	10
Consolidated Oil	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	5
Elec. Auto Lite	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.	6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	7
Int. Nickel	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power	—	—	27	1.39	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	—	—	30	1.90	1.10	0.76	0.03	nil
Kennecott	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass.	3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.85	5.37	4.82	9
Montgomery Ward	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	10
New York Central	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	5
Pennsylvania Railroad	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	2	Mar. 1	39	3.36	2.03	2.21	2.61	4
Public service of N. J.	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	3
Radio Corp.	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	4.25	Mar. 16	46	5.65	4.15	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.66	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	5.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement	0.80	Mar. 23	41	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	10
U.S. Rubber	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.33	3.84	7
Vanadium	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	8

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Problems of U.S. Oil Supplies Due to Tanker Shortage

WASHINGTON apparently is ready to give the oil industry the go-ahead signal in its efforts to solve the problem of supply growing out of the diversion of fifty tankers to the British war effort. Prevention of acute shortage of oil supplies, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, can be achieved only through joint co-operation of the industry, the government and the public, leading oil executives contend, says Mr. J. H. Carmical in the "New York Times."

In view of their experience under the National Recovery Administration Code, of which Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes was Administrator, the oil executives are demanding assurance that subsequently they will not be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws for doing a co-operative job at the request of government authorities.

In an effort to clarify this position, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson sent last week a letter to Secretary Ickes, named by President Roosevelt to be co-ordinator of the petroleum industry. Mr. Jackson said in the letter that "if a question should arise as to the validity of any proposals for group action by the industry, the Department of Justice will be happy to consider such proposals and to advise you of our views regarding them."

Action Might Violate Laws

The tenor of the letter generally was that industry-wide action, which otherwise might violate anti-trust laws, would be condoned by the Department of Justice if it were taken at the government's request to expedite national defence efforts. Some read a possible threat into the letter, however, since it declared that the Department of Justice would advise with Secretary Ickes on "any proposals for future civil or criminal proceedings under the anti-trust laws" and also whether those should be conducted as preferred proceedings.

Question of Cooperation

There is doubt among executives that this letter has clarified the question of joint co-operation in the present emergency. It is argued that the set-up now is not so different from that under the NRA. It is pointed out also that the NRA had the backing of Congressional action.

One of the first efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to get the nation back on a sound basis following the depression of the early Nineteen Thirties was passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Petroleum was the first of the many industries that adopted codes of operation under the act. The task involved roughly a joint effort to regulate prices and to prevent cut-throat competition. Under the act any part of the industry not co-operating was subject to a heavy penalty and some persons were convicted for shading prices or not co-operating.

Oil Companies Indicted

Soon after invalidation of the measure by the Supreme Court the Department of Justice indicted several large oil companies as well as their chief executives for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. After a lengthy trial in Madison, Wis., the jury returned a verdict of guilty despite the fact that the crime with which the oil companies were charged was done at the instigation of government authorities under a Federal statute, but subsequently voided.

The oil industry wants to avoid if possible similar action growing out of the present emergency, which is far more acute so far as the public is concerned than the situation which brought about the NRA. No question of oil shortages was involved then. In fact, the NRA was designed to restrict production and to establish fair prices.

Legal Proceedings

With the present set-up not having the sanction of Congress as definitely as under the NRA, oil executives probably will insist that they have all possible assurance that this Administration or some other will not start legal proceedings because of any joint enterprise requested. The oil companies, however, are anxious to do whatever is possible to solve the pending problem of supply. It is possible that they will be willing to take a greater chance than if the situation were less serious and trust to public opinion against possible prosecution if their actions should be challenged by any Attorney General.

Oil Shortage

The probable shortage of oil supplies along the Eastern seaboard is not the result of any lack of foresight by the oil companies. For years the companies have been able to take care of the expanding needs of the public. There is no doubt that they would have been able to do so at this time, even in the face of the increased demand resulting from the defence efforts, if the United States Government had not demanded that they turn over tankers to the British.

Oil Tankers

In addition to these tankers, the United States Navy has requisitioned twelve tankers on which construction was started in 1937. These vessels of 16,000 tons each and capable of sixteen and a half knots have a capacity of 145,000 barrels of oil each. In the Gulf Coast-North Atlantic service, it is estimated, each could transport 10,000 barrels of oil daily, or a total of 120,000. Only a few of these tankers, however, have been in that service, since the government commandeered most of them as soon as they were finished. They were built to Navy specifications and with the understanding that the government could take them over at any time.

Committee for Problem

With the loss of these twelve modern tankers intended for the Gulf Coast-North Atlantic service and the diversion of the fifty to the British, it became apparent that the full co-operation of the industry was needed if an oil shortage along the Eastern seaboard were to be averted. In addition to making full use of existing and other facilities to move oil here, the American Petroleum Institute, at the request of the Office of Production Management, appointed a fact-finding committee to study the problem.

Pipelines

This committee, in co-operation with defence authorities, has decided upon construction of two pipe lines from Texas, one of which will move oil products, and construction of a shipyard for fabrication of additional tankers. The cost of these enterprises is to be borne jointly by the co-operating companies, probably on some pro-rata basis. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, had been sounded out on government financing, but, because the industry thought that 4 per cent. was too high a rate of interest, it decided to assume the task itself.

The pipe line projects involve two parallel lines from Texas to Philadelphia and New York. The crude oil line will be of twenty-four inch construction and will move 250,000 barrels daily, while the products line will be of twenty-inch size an transport 225,000 barrels daily. The cost is estimated at $70,000,000 each. They will require a year or more to complete. The crude-oil line, 1,400 miles long, will start at the East Texas field. The products line will be 1,600 miles, since it will tap the refining centres on the Texas Gulf Coast.

Obtaining Steel

Obtaining steel supplies for these projects is another problem which must be solved. It is estimated that 500,000 tons of pipe will be needed for the crude oil line and 350,000 for the products line. Each tanker will require 6,000 tons of steel, or a total of 216,000 in construction of the thirty-six contemplated. In addition, some additional steel will be needed for building the shipyard and also in the pipe lines for storage tanks and pumping stations.

Movement of oil by tankers over a long distance is the cheapest means of transportation so far devised by the industry. For this reason tankers have been used wherever possible. Flexibility of operation gives tankers another advantage. The opinion in the industry is that after the present emergency the trend will be back to tankers. Pipe lines are advantageous in that they are less vulnerable to attack than tankers on the high seas.

Cost of Moving Oil

The cost of moving oil through the proposed pipe lines is estimated at fourteen cents a barrel, including depreciation if the lines are operated at capacity. The industry, however, has had no experience with such large lines over so great a distance. The nearest approach is the 1,150-mile line of the Iraq Petroleum Company which, before the recent disturbance in Iraq, was moving 84,000 barrels of oil daily to Mediterranean ports.

Operating at capacity, the tankers, which will be of 18,000 tons each and with a speed of 18 knots, would show an estimated cost of twelve cents a barrel, including depreciation, in the Gulf Coast-North Atlantic service. Such vessels could move an average of 10,000 barrels daily each. Their cost is put at $2,600,000 each.

Pipeline Plan May Bar Oil Shortage

New York, June 13.

Plans for the greatest pipeline construction in history were disclosed today by authoritative oil men as the U.S. Government's answer to the threat of an East Coast petroleum shortage this coming winter, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

Work already has begun on portions of about 4,450 miles of pipelines which, they said, Secretary Harold Ickes, petroleum industry co-ordinator, had under consideration.

The lines would carry a steady flow of oil and gasoline to the East Coast from Texas, Louisiana and Illinois in quantity to offset by at least 150 per cent the loss of transportation facilities caused by the transfer of 50 American tankers to British use.

Could be Ready in Six Months

They can be completed, it was asserted, in less than six months, provided steel for the pipes is supplied on a defence priority basis and the Government grants rights of way "And we haven't any worry on that score," one oil man commented.

The Government plan, it was understood, is being worked out with the advice and closest possible co-operation with the industry—although not all the industry's leaders are in entire agreement concerning details.

It envisions not only the construction of the new lines but also the reversal of the direction of flow of some Eastern lines, the utilization of a great number of new river barges for oil shipments, and more efficient operation of some pipelines long in service.

Concerning the latter feature, the Oil and Gas Journal recently estimated 50,000 barrels additional could be added to trunk line capacity by using lines between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic.

Despite these plans, however, it was admitted that there might be a squeeze in the East's gasoline supply before freezing weather arrives, again, Secretary Ickes recently warned that rationing of some type this summer was a probability.

The problem is entirely one of transportation. The East receives the majority of its petroleum supplies by tanker from the Gulf Coast.

Oil Flowing to Japan

There is plenty of oil and gasoline, as is demonstrated by the continued shipment of petroleum, lubricating oil and automobile gasoline to Japan from California.

These shipments, estimated at around 1,000,000 barrels a month, are carried mainly in Japanese tankers, although at least until recently three American tankers were used.

Approval of State Dept.

Oil men say these shipments are made with the approval of the State Department, holding that it is better than to engage in controversy.

Two of the pipelines contemplated will deliver their products into the East at a combined rate of 500,000 barrels daily—a rate estimated to equal that of a fleet of about 70 high-speed tankers.

Both of these lines will be of unusually large diameter, 20 to 26 inches. Hitherto crude oil lines rarely have run above 18 inches in diameter.

The longest of the proposed lines is projected from Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex., to New Jersey. Daily it would carry 250,000 gallons of gasoline and fuel oil, be 1,600 miles long, and cost in the neighbourhood of $70,000,000.

Original suggestions were that a crude oil line, starting from Shreveport, La., be laid parallel to the gasoline line but indications are this has been replaced by a proposal for a 900-mile line to the Illinois oil fields and deliver another 250,000 barrels daily to New Jersey. This line, it was estimated, would probably cost around $35,000,000.

500-Mile Line Near Completion

Already built, except for connections of a few hundred yards across railroad rights of way, is the 500-mile southeastern pipe line which will carry petroleum products from port St. Joe, Fla., to the industrial area of Chattanooga, Tenn. It is expected to go into operation within a few weeks.

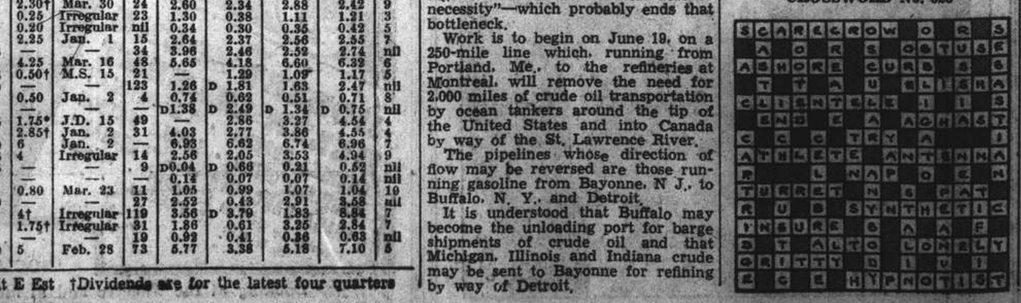
Construction is under way on the Plantation Line, which will carry gasoline the 1,261 miles from Baton Rouge, La., to Greensboro, N. C., and probably thence to Norfolk. Its completion, too, depends upon acquisition of the right to cross railway tracks but the Federal Government is calling the construction "a vital defence necessity"—which probably ends that bottleneck.

Work is to begin on June 19, on a 250-mile line which, running from Portland, Me., to the refineries at Montreal, will remove the need for 2,000 miles of crude oil transportation by ocean tankers around the tip of the United States and into Canada by way of the St. Lawrence River.

The pipelines whose direction of flow may be reversed are those running gasoline from Bayonne, N.J., to Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit.

It is understood that Buffalo may become the unloading port for barge shipments of crude oil and that Michigan, Illinois and Indiana crude may be sent to Bayonne for refining by way of Detroit.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 623



France Reported Seething With Growing Unrest

London, Aug. 3.

There are persistent reports of unrest in France. The German-controlled Paris radio admitted yesterday that the police have arrested 20 "Communists" in Nantes and have seized quantities of propaganda material.

Earlier reports told of big demonstrations, mainly of "Communist" origin in Lyons and at St. Etienne. All public buildings in these towns were guarded and order was being maintained by the police and Fascist organizations.

Saying that important changes in the Vichy Government are probably pending, the German-controlled Paris radio yesterday afternoon hinted that this was the subject of another visit that the United States Ambassador to the Vichy Government, Rear-Admiral Leahy, has paid to Marshal Petain.

"It is very strange that whenever the French Government may have to make decisions, Admiral Leahy finds it necessary to visit Marshal Petain," said the announcer. "Some friendships are more dangerous than enmity," he concluded.

An official warning that rumours regarding alleged incidents in certain towns in France are "either unfounded or refer to events not of a serious character," has been issued in a number of French prefectures, according to the Vichy correspondent of the newspaper "Tribune de Geneve."—Reuter.

Japan Said Increasing Personnel of Navy

Vichy, Aug. 3.

Japan is increasing the active personnel of her Navy, according to a Tokyo despatch to the Vichy news agency.

She has called up for active service with the fleet many half-pay naval officers, petty officers and engineers, under an Imperial ordinance which came into force yesterday.

The despatch says it is emphasized in Tokyo that the ordinance is in reply to the "wishes expressed by these officers during the crisis in the southern Pacific and the development of the international situation following the Russo-German conflict."—Reuter.

Japan May Have Oil Reserves—Knox

Washington, Aug. 3.

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told the press yesterday it was his general impression that Japan had created reserves of oil and petrol sufficient for one or two years of war effort but he declared that this was "pure speculation."

The statement was made in answer to questions on the effect on Japan of President Roosevelt's complete embargo on shipments of aviation fuel and lubricating oil and establishment of machinery to place an embargo at will on all other types of gasoline and oil.—United Press.

N.Y. Market Irregular Over Pacific

New York, Aug. 2.

Further tension in the Pacific concerning Japan's moves southward and American retaliation brought an irregular tone to the stock market today.

Tyre stocks were quiet and steady. Oils were lower while coppers ranged from steadiness to firmness. Motor issues showed small losses while there was but little change in steels. Utilities ranged from steadiness to slightly higher prices.

Rail issues were irregular as a result of profit-taking. Rayons were slightly higher following the freezing order of silk stocks.—United Press.

Punjab Police Donated Six Fighters

Lahore, Aug. 3.

Officers and men of the Punjab police, of all ranks including the clerical staff, have hitherto donated a flight of six fighters to the R.A.F.—Reuter.

Thai to Recognize Nanking Regime?

Bangkok, Aug. 3.

Although no official demand has yet been received from Japan, informal talks, aiming at Thailand's recognition of Manchoukuo and the Nanking régime are known to have been going on.

Informed quarters believe that once this step has been taken, events are bound to move fast unless some new factor arises in the meantime.

Thailand, it is said, finds herself standing alone. She argues that Britain is already engaged in a life and death struggle in Europe and cannot reasonably be expected to extend her commitments.

The United States would, if she could, guarantee Thailand's independence, but so far there has been no indication that she is willing to do so.

Thailand, as a small power, it is argued, has taken a realistic view of the situation. All the world knows that formidable Japanese forces are now massed on Thailand's eastern borders. Thailand, therefore, must do all she can to remain friendly with her neighbours.—Reuter.

Credit Agreement Signed

Bangkok, Aug. 3.

Announcement was made today that the agreement for a 10,000,000 baht credit to Japan was signed this morning between the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Thai Banking Syndicate which includes the Thai Commercial Bank, the Bank of Asia, and the National and City Bank of Thailand. The agreement will be

Norwegian Minister's Speech Broadcast by Mr. K. A. Persen

ON April 10, 1941, Mr. Wilhelm Munthe Morgenstierne, Minister of Norway to the United States, addressed the Minnesota State Legislature on Free Norway's aims and hopes and on the Nazi occupation of Norway. This speech, stated Mr. K. A. Persen last night over XHMA, which was ordered printed in the Appendix of the Congressional Record of the 77th Congress at the request of Mr. Joseph H. Ball, Senator from Minnesota, describes vividly not only our country's fight for its freedom against the Nazis but it also paints a complete and striking picture of the present passive resistance in Norway and the Norwegian attitude to Democracy. Minister Morgenstierne has sent me a copy of this speech which I consider a great privilege to be able to broadcast one half tonight and the conclusion next Sunday to the listeners of this station.

Mr. Morgenstierne said :—I want to thank you sincerely for inviting me to address this joint session of the Legislature of Minnesota. When I first came to St. Paul in 1911—30 years ago—then a young secretary at the Norwegian Legation in Washington, it never entered my mind that such an honour would come to me. Minnesota is a name very close to Norwegian hearts. Thousands upon thousands of my countrymen and their descendants have taken a part, yes ; a very significant part in making this great State what it is today. They have found a warm welcome and happy homes here and a spirit of freedom and democracy congenial indeed to every Norwegian man and woman. It did me good to see the statue of my old, fatherly friend Knute Nelson, outside this building. Perhaps, some day, he will be joined by Leif Eiriksson.

I shall tell you the facts and the truth about the Norwegian situation. I am not interested, and I am sure you are not interested in anything else. I do not believe in propaganda in the sense in which it is sometimes carried on these days. But, I do believe that in a democracy it is a fine thing and a necessary thing that facts from all the world should be presented to the people in order that they may be in a position to make up their own mind on every important issue.

Natural Resources Utilized

It sometimes used to be said that Norway was a very beautiful, but a poor country. The latter may have been true in earlier times, but only in the sense that we had not fully developed the possibilities of our soil, and forests, mines, waterfalls, shipping, fisheries. We discovered gradually that Norway was potentially a rich country offering possibilities of a secure and even comfortable livelihood for our 3,000,000 people. Particularly since the turn of the century we had made great strides toward the full utilization of our natural resources.

Hand in hand with this development went efforts to secure a fair distribution of the things with which Providence had blessed Norway. We tried to build a democracy which would give the people, all the people, not only political rights and freedom, but also the economic basis necessary for true freedom and a fuller life.

It is not possible for me here to go further into this phase of our national life, describing our social insurance systems, our school system, housing policies, our co-operatives, the building of hospitals, and other institutions for the welfare of the people. Suffice it to say that we had succeeded through a series of economic and social reforms and State activities—made possible by the steady development of our natural resources — to reach a rather high level of national life and general well-being. Though, of course, we had not reached perfection by any means, we felt that we were on our way.

International Co-operation

Together with this development in Norway went a devotion to and belief in international cooperation and peace. The Norwegians were among the pioneers in the field of international agreements to secure peace and understanding between nations. The great Swedish industriallist and benefactor, Alfred Nobel, who donated a very large sum of money from which the annual Nobel prizes are being paid, left it to a committee appointed by the Norwegian Parliament to distribute the Nobel Peace Prize.

For 126 years the Norwegian people had not known war ; our little war with Sweden in 1814 was hardly more than some frontier skirmishes. We had gradually come to feel that anything as cruel and inhuman and senseless as war—mass murder of fellow beings—could not happen to us who only wished to live in peace and brotherly relations with all other nations. We in Norway were thinking that the well-being and the cultural and spiritual development of the people, all the people, was the thing that really mattered. That schools and hospitals and decent homes for happy human beings were more important than a fortress or a warship.

We were rather proud. I hope not too much so, to have given to the world leaders in many fields of human endeavour : Ibsen, Bjornson, Sigrid Undset, Fridtjof Nansen, Roald Amundsen, Grieg and Sinding, only to mention a few. Some people will say not that we erred, that we were too optimistic. Perhaps we were. In spite of everything which has happened, however, I am not convinced that the ultimate verdict will not be that it is better to err on the side of civilization and humanity than on the side of ruthlessness.

War a Terrible Shock

When the war between Germany and the Allies broke out in September 1939, it come as a terrible shock to us as to everyone else. We were determined to remain neutral. We believed that, wanting nothing from anybody, we had a right to demand that our neutrality be respected. We so informed the warring powers. And from then on we scrupulously maintained an absolute neutrality, without fear or favour. We hoped and prayed that in this way the war would pass our door, and that when the skies cleared we should be allowed to continue our peaceful development toward a happy future for our people.

Then suddenly, on April 9, 1940, in the dead of night, Nazi-Germany attacked us, without warning, without the least provocation on our part. We could not understand it. We thought the German people had friendly feelings for us. But now, suddenly, their warships were in our harbours, their wings over our heads, their tourists, and spies, and fifth columnists, posing as friends, were in our midst.

Our towns, and villages, and farmhouses were bombed and burned, our men, women, and children were ruthlessly machine-gunned.

Defence Against Invader

Naturally our people were dumbfounded. It took a little time to realize that such brutality, such deceit, could really happen. But soon, very soon, the Norwegians rallied and fiercely defended themselves against the invader.

I shall not here give any detailed account of the war in Norway.

Unfortunately, as you may remember, certain reports immediately following the invasion created a very unfavourable impression. We still meet and have to combat some of the allegations made at that time. It appears now that those who sent such reports were no doubt in good faith, but unfamiliar with Norwegian conditions and with the characteristics of the people.

It was said that the population of Oslo was indifferent to what happened, that they stood silently gazing at the German troops marching through the streets of their city. Now, what would you expect ? Oslo was an absolutely open city. There were no soldiers to defend it. The people were told over the radio—which was in the hands of the Germans—that the Government had decided that there should be no resistance.

Resentment and Contempt

The people could have been no more surprised, if the people of Mars had descended upon them. They did what the unarmed, civilian population of Prague had done before them, what the unarmed, civilian population of Brussels and Paris did after them—they watched in silence and consternation, but certainly not with indifference, the enemy marching into their city. If you look at the photographs taken in the streets of Oslo on April 9, you will see that the faces of old and young express deep resentment and contempt, against those who at night broke into our peaceful city and country.

And as soon as the actual situation became clear to them, thousands upon thousands of men managed to escape from Oslo and joined the Norwegian forces which were being organized north of the capital.

I do not believe that either the extent or the valour of the fighting in Norway during April and May 1940 year have been generally recognized. Do you realize, for instance, that about one-third of the entire German Navy was destroyed in the Oslofjord, outside Kristiansand, at Narvik, and in other places along the Norwegian coast ?

60,000 Germans Killed

We have no absolutely authentic figures about the number of German soldiers who lost their lives in the Norwegian campaign. Some very high figures have been mentioned. I believe I make a conservative statement, however, when I say that about 20,000 Germans lost their lives in warships and transports on their way to Norway, and that an additional 40,000 soldiers were killed in action on Norwegian soil. This I think will show that there was some real fighting going on, and that the Norwegian adventure was not the walk-over for the Nazis which some people mistakenly may have thought.

There was also at the time of the invasion a great deal of talk—based upon erroneous reports from Oslo—about treason among the Norwegians. This, of course, has been shown again and again not to be true. But, in case any lingering doubt should remain in this respect, I want to state here definitely and explicitly that apart from one or two conspicuous and well-known exceptions there was no such treason by our own people. It was the invaders, the Nazis who were themselves responsible for all the deceit and trickery which took place.

Tendency to Disparage

There has been a tendency to compare the Norwegian war unfavourably with the wars of the Finns and of the Greeks. Now, I do not believe that anyone could admire more than I do the splendid, epic fights of those two nations. They will go down in history among the great fights of small courageous nations to defend their liberty and independence.

But it should be remembered, in all fairness, that the circumstances which the Finns and the Greeks had to face were different in two very important respects from what the Norwegians had to face. In the first place neither the Finns nor the Greek were attacked by the Germans, but by certain other powers.

In the second place Finland and Greece had had serious divergencies with the respective powers and critical negotiations had been going on for many weeks. When war came it was more or less expected.

The Norwegians on the other hand had no reason to foresee any clash with Germany, and the attack found us, as I said before, absolutely unprepared and unmobilized.

Rather Die on Their Feet

In spite of this, the Norwegian people refused to be overwhelmed, to give in. They would rather die on their feet than live on their knees. By their own record the Norwegian people have taken their place definitely among those nations which stood up and fought the aggressors. They belong with the Finns and the Greeks, and those other nations which valiantly resisted. They belong also, I am happy to say, definitely among those nations which may benefit by the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act.

And let me emphasize in this connection that the assistance which the President and Congress of the United States have decided to extend to countries resisting aggression, yes, the assistance which goes to our friend and ally, Great Britain, now, is also assistance to Norway and the Norwegian people.

Our fate and future and freedom is bound up intimately with a victory for Britain and her allies. Without such victory we, too, are doomed.

Your assistance brings nearer the day when your friends, the Norwegian people, shall regain their beautiful country and be masters once more in their own house. Then they shall be able to continue their interrupted forward march toward the realization of those ideals which we share with you and other free democratic nations. Yes ; aid to Britain is aid to Norway.

After two long months, from April 9 to June 7, last year, during which the Norwegian people fought stubbornly and almost single-handed against the overwhelming forces of the enemy, we were at last forced to give up temporarily the fight on Norwegian soil.

Courage of King Haakon

Subsequent events have proved, and history will record, I am sure, the wisdom and courage of King Haakon and the Nygaardsvold Government in choosing the path of resistance and honour instead of submitting to the slave terms offered by the invaders. Experiences of other countries have shown only too clearly what it means to negotiate with an adversary without the elementary notions of decency and fair dealing. To enter into negotiations with Nazi Germany is to give your little finger to the evil one—to invite penetration, deceit, and ultimate absorption—without even the moral satisfaction of going down fighting.

King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav, and the legal Norwegian Government are today carrying on the fight from England. This is in full accordance with the Norwegian Constitution, as well as with the explicit authorization of the Norwegian Parliament, voted at its last meeting on April 9, 1940.

The free Norwegian Government in London is today fully recognized by every government in the world except the one which attacked us, and its puppets.

Under its direction, about 90 per cent. of our merchant marine—about 4,000,000 tons and 25,000 sailors—is sailing the seven seas under the Norwegian flag.

The Norwegian foreign service is functioning all over the world, and taking an active part in the preparations for the day when we shall all return to a free Norway. In Washington, for instance, the Norwegian Legation is larger than at any time in its history. Our personnel is four times what it was in April 1940, and we have had continually to enlarge our premises.

Active Co-operation

Norwegian training camps have been established in Great Britain and in Canada, and Norwegian units will soon be in the thick of the fight at the side of our Allies. Norwegian ships are already actively co-operating with our friends, the British.

The Norwegian Government carried to safety our gold, thus preventing it from falling into the hands of those who broke into our country. It is being safeguarded for the Norwegian people until the day when they shall once more be master in their own house.

Norway has never as yet defaulted on any foreign loan, and true to that tradition the Norwegian Government even today is paying every cent due as interest on our dollar loans and other foreign obligations.

Yes, the legal, free Norwegian Government, temporarily residing outside Norwegian territory, is a going concern, a government in being, paying as it goes, carrying on politically, financially and in a military way.

Round this Government, round our great King Haakon, all Norwegians at home and abroad are rallying, determined to work and fight until we have regained the country of our fathers and of our children.

owers of Gestapo In Norway Extended

London, Aug. 3.

Under the state of emergency proclaimed by the Reich Commissar for Norway, high Black Guard officials or police leaders can take all measures necessary to maintain or restore order, and in this duty they are not bound by existing laws and regulations.

All acts disturbing the public order, economic life or harmony of working conditions are subject to court martial.

With the agreement of the Reich Commissar, S.S. police leaders have ordered the surrender of radio receiving sets in the west, south and east coastal regions of occupied Norway by 6 p.m. on August 7. German citizens and members of the German police force are excluded from the regulations.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Flying the Filipino flag, the fast cargo boat **Florence D.** will be sailing for Rangoon sometime this morning from the Old Ningpo Wharf, Shanghai side. Operated by Wallem and Company, the freighter arrived in Shanghai last Friday and discharged about 30,000 bags of rice here.

* * *

After her arrival in Shanghai yesterday, the D.K.K. liner **Daisen Maru** is ready to sail again tomorrow on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen. The vessel will be leaving at 9 a.m. from the company's Whangpoo Wharf and passengers are reminded that they are required be on board at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail to catch this vessel must be posted so as to reach the Head Post Office by 8 p.m. today; ordinary mail closes at 7.15 a.m. tomorrow.

* * *

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. Critchley asked the Minister of Transport what further steps he is taking to improve the slow rate at which ships are turned round in ports and why improvement has not been more rapid. Lieut.-Colonel Moore-Brabazon : The speed of turn-round of ships depends upon a number of factors, all of which are under constant examination by the departments concerned. Recently a scheme has been announced to improve the rate of discharge in the Mersey ports by the employment of dock labour on a guaranteed weekly basis, combined where possible, with payment by results. This will come into force as soon as possible, and I hope to introduce a similar scheme for other ports in the near future.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **PACIFIC PORTS & JAPAN:** Kamakura Maru, with mail, Wayside Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From Los Angeles		From Yokohama	
Yawata M	7/7 18/8	Okitu M.	— 6/8
Asama M	28/7 1/9	Genoa M	— 23/8
From Honolulu		**From Kobe**	
Yawata M	16/7 18/8	Kobe M	5/8 7/8
		From Nagasaki	
		Kobe M	5/8 7/8

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
T'tao M	3/8 5/8

Vessels Sailing

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Karachi		For Kobe and Yokohama	
Okitu M	7/8	Taiyo M	6/8
Genoa M	24/8	Kobe M	8/8
For Manila		**For Nagasaki**	
Kamakura M	5/8	Nagasaki M	4/8
Yawata M	19/8	Shanghai M	6/8
For Hongkong		Kobe M	8/8
Okitu M	7/8	**For Dairen**	
Genoa M	24/8	Dairen M	5/8

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Raphael S'mes	Japan	
Tilda	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Hsinyuan	Hsinkong	Tung Hai
Hsuchow	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hoten M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nagato M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Taga M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Cariotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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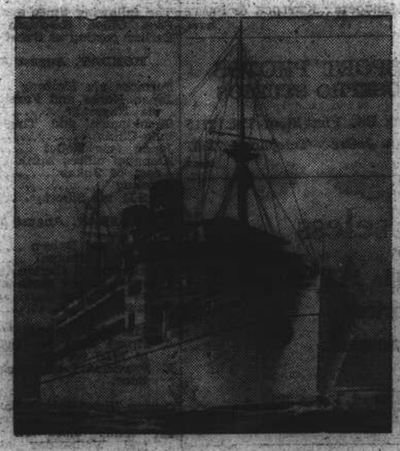

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Fine and hot weather, cloudy at times with south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung: with moderate south-easterly winds and evening thunder in our regions and over the coast to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 79.0	max. 96.0	min. 77.5	max. 96.2
" same date last year	min. 79.0	max. 95.5	min. 77.2	max. 95.9

NORTH-CHINA DAILY

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1941 (12th day of

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Aug. 6, 10 a.m. registered and 11 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 19. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 7, 3 p.m. registered and 4 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 3 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Aug. 13, 1941.

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

IN MEMORIAM

In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, JOHN HILDING DAHLIN, who departed on August 4, 1940.
"Ever in my thoughts"
Kerstin Dahlin
-1490

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

AUGUST

4 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Netherlands and Belgian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
4 Recital of 16 and 17 Century Music by Yvonne McNeill, XCDN, 9.30.
4 Queen Elizabeth's birthday. (1900)
4 Allied relief force left Tientsin for Peking (1900)
4 Germany invaded Belgium; Gt. Britain declared war on Germany (1914)

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

5 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' British Dominions Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
6 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
6 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Polish Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
6 Songs of The Sea by W. T. Fulstow, XCDN, 9.30
7 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Free French Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
8 R.A.F.A. Allied Luncheon at Dome 1st Anniversary Air Battle of Britain
8 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Norwegian Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
8 'Escape' by John Galsworthy, XCDN, 9.30
9 'XCDN Moonlight Follies' Greek Night, 402 Avenue Haig.
13 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
20 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

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(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 3479 for 1,000 Shares numbered 258251/259250 inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Lu Chao has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new Certificate for 1,000 Shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, July 5, 1941.
10088

ALWAYS CLAMOURED BY DISTINGUISHED SMOKERS OF GOOD CIGARETTES.

We have pleasure in announcing the newly distributed PARTHENON cigarettes are manufactured from highly selected American and Macedonian Tobaccos. The clean golden tobacco leaves and the delicate pleasant aroma prove the high quality of PARTHENON cigarettes. A trial will give you the cigarettes you are looking for.

PARTHENON

Cigarettes are obtainable at all leading tobacconists and compradore stores.

Packet of 20's only for 70 cents.

Sole Distributor:
TABAQUERIA FILIPINA LTD.
165 Nanking Road.
Telephone 12245.
10099

A PERFECT SEAT

can be acquired by being expertly taught by one of the following instructors:

Colonel A. P. Bendersky
Captain N. D. Danilo
E. N. Sokoloff
Captain A. A. Gourvitch
George Tiatow

COLUMBIA & GREAT WESTERN RIDING ACADEMY
470 Great Western Road, Tel. 22012
General Manager, N. I. KRIKORIANTZ.
10091

ASBURY ACADEMY

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL

We regret to announce to our many patrons and friends throughout the city that ASBURY ACADEMY will not reopen for the fall and winter term.
THE STAFF.
-1479

REMEMBER

that in the War Areas invaluable and often dangerous work is carried out by Volunteers and Charitable Organisations.

SUPPORT THEIR EFFORTS

with your dollars given to
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

V **South British** V
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE, MARINE
HOUSEHOLDERS
MOTOR CAR
INSURANCE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that no responsibility is undertaken by vessel or her agents for debts incurred by her crew.

Master
SS. "RAPHAEL SEMMES"
10561

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP MAATSCHAPPIJ TOT MIJN-BOSCH-EN LANDBOUWEXPLOITATIE IN LANGKAT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the offices of Notary Tj. DIJKSTRA in Medan, State of Deli, East Coast Sumatra, on Tuesday, August 5, 1941, at 10 a.m.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN.
General Agents.
Shanghai, June 26, 1941.

R.C.A.
"Personal" Radio
Camera-type, miniature
Stocked by
BOYES, BASSETT, LTD.
215 Nanking Road
Telephone 11922
10541

AISHI
DENTAL CLINIC
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
First Floor, Mitsui Bank Building
50 KIUKIANG ROAD,
Telephone 14278
Astor House Hotel Arcade
17 WHANGPOO ROAD,
Telephone 46113
9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Sundays.
10568

Model Dairy
for
Model Milk
"As standard as sterling silver"
Licensed to sell Grade "A"
Dairy Products
8 TIPENG ROAD. TELEPHONE 21997
10565

Leaving China?

Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and is mailed to foreign countries every Wednesday.

$28 for 3 months
including postage anywhere abroad

May we send you an Order Form?
NORTH-CHINA HERALD
17 The Bund, Shanghai

POSITIONS WANTED

There is work to be had if you go through the right channels to reach it. An advertisement in our classified advertisement columns is likely to give you just the job you want, with very little trouble and expense to yourself.

V **GUEST** V

to hostess after an evening of bridge; "Thanks for the hostility," Sincere gratitude comes from those who have taken the advice to protect themselves financially by reliable ACCIDENT & DISEASE insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established 1782 Assets £80,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA
V *RADIO* V
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865
10497

IF TIMES ARE TOUGH

Relax—and get some real pleasure in driving the good-looking, comfortable and Economical *Plymouth.*

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

REMINDER

Members, particularly owners of ponies, are reminded of the meeting to be held at the Grand Stand (North end of terrace) at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

The reason for the meeting is stated in Notice dated July 30, 1941, which has been mailed to all members; those who have not received and desire copies of the above notice are asked to notify the undersigned without delay.

By order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
10569

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225
10566

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
10639

PASSPORT PHOTOS
by JOSEPHO STUDIOS
61 Nanking Rd., First Floor. Tel. 12715
937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387
10590

Old, Broken, Useless Gold and Platinum Articles
bought at highest prices,
also broken, useless Silverware.
MAXIMA, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 701.
-1385

NOW ON SALE!
THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY
July Edition of the Hong List

Firms and residents who have delayed ordering their copies are advised to place their orders immediately as the edition is limited.

PRICE $25
On sale at the offices of the
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

Advantage to Server!
But even more
Advantage to Receiver
When you drink:

AQUARIUS LIMESODA

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Established over 100 Years
MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE
26, The Bund
Telephone 12981
H. C. B. WAY
Branch Manager

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 2 16.00	Aug. 2 21.00	Aug. 3 4.00	Aug. 3 9.
Barometer (inches)	29.72	29.76	29.76	29
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.02	+0.02	+0
at 32 F. " 12 hrs.)	—0.02	—0.02	+0.04	+0
Wind (direction)	SSE	SSE	SE	
" (miles per hour)	8.1	5.0	5.0	
Temperature (Fahr.)	91.6°	81.1°	80.1°	86
Humidity (per cent)	68	95	94	
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	1	0	1	
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 2	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 year average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.73	—0.03	29.85
Temperature: min. 75.2° max. 95.5°	85.4°	+0.9°	82.0°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	40.59	—	28.14

Time and Tide	4/8	5/8	6/8	7/8	8/8	9/8	10/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.12	5.13	5.13	5.14	5.14	5.15	5.16
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.43	18.42	18.41	18.40	18.44	18.43	18.42
Moon rises at Shanghai	16.09	17.20	17.53	18.39	19.20	19.58	20.35
Moon sets at Shanghai	2.02	3.00	4.00	5.01	6.02	7.00	7.57
Flood makes Shai. (day)	7.13	8.08	9.17	10.33	10.57	11.39	12.00
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	11.58	12.50	13.58	14.58	15.45	16.40	17.24
H.W. Wsung Bar (day)	9.13	10.08	11.17	11.58	12.30	13.13	13.49
Hts. above L.W. (feet)	7.07			11.02	10.64	12.80	14.78

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 2nd:—Pressure rather high and steady over China and Japan. Small typhoon to the east of northern Luzon moving northwestward. South-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine and hot weather in China.

State on the morning of the 3rd:—Fine and hot weather. South-easterly wind. Pressure normal and steady.

TYPHOON SIGNALS

Typhoons signals: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 120 miles of latitude 17, longitude 120, stationary and decreasing, intensity: unknown. 2nd Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 15, longitude 144, direction north-north-west, intensity: violent.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, August 4.	Reg.	Ord.
Formosa via Keelung	x*19.00	7.15
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Indo-China	A 15.30	16.00
Japan (via Kobe)	x 15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
TUESDAY, August 5.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	x 9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 12.00 on 4th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 7, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining (Kukiang) and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hollow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Request number over XCDN	$5
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee	1,094
An Indian Sympathiser	50
A bet—Scotch College	10
Wakefield,E.J.—a/c. 3 B.B.C. Radio Programmes	15
British Residents' Association Waste Paper Sub-Committee	5,461
From Blanche—sale of Victory Pins	55
N.H.L.—profit on coal sales	266
Wilson,Constance M.	50
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee Books	421
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	12,000
Blanche—Sale of Victory Pins	140
Gibson,Mr/Mrs.H.L.	750
Drunken Sailor 2nd donation	20
British Residents' Association War Efforts Sub-Committee Stickers	250
Shanghai Stock Exchange—part proceeds of Lottery drawn on 27/6/41	57,802
British Residents Association Stamp Account	30
Hostess Winnings	18
Queen of Hearts	61
Chinal & Co., J.C.	100
Drunken Sailor 4#	David,F.H. .20
G.E.R./T.O. .20	Levis,E. .25
Station XCDN .25	A.V.B. .50
Lettuce .99	Zimmerman,V.R. 50
Massenet .20	Tcse,I.A. .150
W. .30	Williams,Miss N. 20
E.M.T. .10	Winter,J.B. .100
Ward,A.Kendal .50	Anonymous .20
Dunkley,G.S. .75	Hine,E.S. .100
Jomsborg .500	Commissariat,E.J.25

IN MEMORY OF MRS. ALICE PARSONS

Harper,Mr/Mrse.H.J.	5

IN MEMORY OF DICK'S BIRTHDAY

Helen/Johnnie	10

IN MEMORY OF D. M. MITCHELL

Lum,C.L. .15	Hart,P.J. .50

IN MEMORY OF FRED J. BRAND

Lonborg,Olga/Pat	10

IN MEMORY OF MISS M. SUTHERLAND

Lonborg,Olga/Pat	10
Adlam,Miss Edith M.	50
Harris,Miss F.I.	100
Korec,Mrs.Helene	20
Abott,Mr/Mrs.W.E.	30
Doddridge,Constance	15
Wilson,Constance M.	15
Toeg,Jennie/Katie	50
Schiffmann,Misses R/W.	15
Hillsley,Misses Mercia/Jean	20
O'Kane,Mr/Mrs.J.C.	50
Picozzi,Joan .25	Ahmed,Sarah .5
Mackenzie,Joan .20	Waller,Beatty .5
Moore,H./P. .10	Jacob,Rosie .10

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Wilson,Miss Nelle	3
Woskobvinik,Miss Ray	3
Harper,Mr/Mrs.H.J.	10
Foreign members of the Local Staff of Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.	70
Malcolm & Co., Ltd.	50
Two White Russian Friends	80
Some of the Staff of The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	480
Watling,Miss M.K.B.	20
Millar,Mr/Mrs.J.F.	20
Beynon,Mr/Mrs.O.G.R.	20
Adams,Mrs.E.R. .5	Streit,P.M. .30
Armsberg,Miss R. 10	Hastings .30
Brambleby,E.W. 10	Jack,Miss G.C. .10
Parrott,W.E. .25	Gym .25
Spielman,Miss M. 5	Sternberg,M. .100
	$2,593,927

DONATIONS

Clark,H.B.	£5
Trumm,Miss Catherine	5
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS	
	£26,219

TELEPHONE 51140! Foreign radio engineer repairs at your home. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road.
-1714

1941 brand-new Philco photo-electric radio-phonogram, model 608P, 9 tubes. US$125. Box 877, NCDN.
-1480

IS your radio giving you any trouble? Let us take care of it; Reliable service guaranteed. Please telephone 38044, Reco, 145 Route de Say Zoong.
-1172

WE hire, sell, buy, exchange and repair radios. Universal Radio Co., 280 Kiangse Road, telephone 11995.
10522

Chinese Servants

AMERICAN recommends really excellent cook/boy, clean, reliable, hard-working, available immediately. Telephone 10942, Mr. Elliott.
10570

73149. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon.
-1493

HIGHLY recommended, excellent cook, honest, capable, all-round good cook. 45 Annam Road.
-1525

WELL-RECOMMENDED good cook-boy, English cooking. Telephone 82709.
-1494

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1082 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service.
-1238

COOK-BOY, honest and reliable, available immediately. Address Box 896, NCDN.
-1515

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service.
-1480

Animals

WANTED thoroughbred Alsatian (black tan colour). State price and particulars to 326 Kiukiang Road, Mr. Loh.
-1476

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bun.
10567

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre.
-1491

Wanted to Rent

FOUR office rooms of together 1,500-2,000 square feet in downtown business district south of Soochow Creek, preferably on the Bund from end January 1942. Offers with particulars including rent soonest to Box 890, NCDN.
10564

WANTED. Apartment, central district, about four rooms, bath and kitchen. Willing to pay reasonable key-money. No telephone required. Box 374, NCDN.
-989

WANTED four/five-roomed apartment in central district. Willing to pay reasonable key-money. Box 850, NCDN.
-1442

REQUIRED two or three roomed apartment, furnished or unfurnished, September 1 or before, willing pay key-money. Address Box 851, NCDN.
-1443

REQUIRED for one or two months, small, well aerated furnished flat or large bedroom with private bathroom and possibly separate entrance, Bubbling Well Road or vicinity. Box 855, NCDN.
-1447

Furnished Houses

THREE roomed house with garden in French Concession, fully furnished, modern conveniences, garage, etc., for indefinite period. Box 869, NCDN.
-1478

S WEEK
ugust Sale of
SPORTS WEAR,
RICS, GLOVES,
SHOES, ETC.
Throughout The Store
IDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

MIDDLE-AGED Cantonese educated lady seeks office work or as doctor's assistant (beginner). Good English and typewriting. Box 869, NCDN.
-1486

YOUNG lady steno-typist/office-assistant, seeks position. Box 866, NCDN.
-1483

WELL educated neutral lady, good linguist-translator wants position. English, French, Russian, Italian. Box 872, NCDN.
-1479

VIENNESE chef, first-class expert of many years' experience, seeks position. Box 904, NCDN.
-1328

EXPERIENCED stenographer, British, desires position immediately. Box 849, NCDN.
-1481

OPEN for appointment, foreign gentleman, 30, sound knowledge of business correspondence, accountancy and office management, speaking three languages fluently, best local references, not refugee. Address Box 816, NCDN.
-1330

YOUNG lady, experienced stenographer, allied nationality, seeks employment. Excellent references. Salary $450. Box 791, NCDN.
-1329

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE 1936 Packard "120", in perfect condition. Telephone 70070, Room 1217.

SMART 1934 Singer touring, suitable for spring and summer, recently ducoed and decorated, US$600 or offer. 11/228 Route Dupleix, telephone 75984.
-1490

IMMEDIATE sale: Ford coupe, 1929, four-cylinder, very economical. Perfect running order. $3,400 Telephone 73897.
10578

1934 Morris Minor four door sedan, excellent condition, owner driven, 28 m.p.g., cheap to run. Telephone 12284, Mr. Zagha.
-1490

VAUXHALL 14 saloon. Perfect condition. New battery, etc. excellent tyres. US$425. Apply Box 848, NCDN.
10527

PLYMOUTH 1937 for sale, five-seater, perfect condition, owner-driven. US$860. No brokers. Address Box 824, NCDN.
10524

FOR SALE: 1941 Plymouth special de-luxe sedan. Enquire: E. F. Hartnett, office telephone 94090, residence: American Club, Telephone 15259.
-1422

FIAT Balilla saloon, 1938. Owner-driven. Excellent condition. For sale. Telephone 30097 and 77659.
-1427

FOR SALE, 1939 Ford de luxe used about 10,000 miles only. In very good condition. US$1,000. Address Box 828, NCDN. or telephone 14739 for appointment to view same.
10519

1935 Dodge six convertible coupe. Excellent engine. Tyres in good condition. What offers? Reply Box 827, NCDN.
10525

MOTOR-CYCLE with side car, two cylinders, 65 m.p.g. Overhauled. Best running condition. Apply Telephone 81703, office hours.
-1231

1940 Opel Cadet 4-cylinder sedan only running 6,200 kilometers, 100 per cent new. for sale. US$1,150. Demonstration from 10-12 noon, 167 Yu Ya Ching Road, telephone 90290, Mr. King.
-1395

1936 Willys 77 Sedan. 1937 Buick 81 Sedan. 1933 Morris Minor. Telephone 14847 office hours.
10494

Rooms with Board

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens, South double room, verandah, dressing-room, bathroom. Excellent food. English-owned.
10543

FOR one month, furnished room with private bathroom. Full board. 14 Kelmscott Gardens, telephone 72385.
-1319

Lost

LOST, the following Customs Blue Passes Nos. AN34497, 32 Hhds. Tobacco Leaves, ex S.S. "Laura Maersk," AN34496, 48 Hhds. Tobacco Leaves, ex S.S. "Laura Maersk"; AQ99234, 66 Hhds. ex S.S. "Gertrude Maersk"; AN34454, 44 Hhds. Tobacco Leaves, ex S.S. "Niel Maersk"; AN34455, 66 Hhds. Tobacco Leaves, ex S.S. "Niel Maersk", have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. Commercial Express & Storage, Federal Inc., U.S.A., 53 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
10477

LOST, Receipt No. 20 for $210 deposit issued by Hanson's to Miss Odintzova. Hereby declared null and void.
-1484

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED by secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Eiers.
-1477

SECONDHAND typewriters, any make, size, cash to buy. State your price to Box 880, NCDN.
-1493

WANTED to buy, one calculator and one checkwriter, secondhand, paying good price, address Box 881, NCDN.
-1492

THE advertiser wishes to purchase genuine old cello with quality tone. Address Box 873, NCDN.
-1481

WE pay highest prices for old, broken, useless platinum, gold and silver articles. Maxima, 346 Szechuen Road, Room 701.
-1384

WILL pay best prices for all secondhand goods, household, carpets, refrigerators, machines, pianos, radios, etc. Telephone 90967, 1234 Avenue Edward VII, George Young.
-1431

For Sale—Miscellaneous

LEATHERGOODS factory, producing exquisite hits for export, invites interested parties and purchasing managers to inspect their samples, etc. For appointment ring up 13787.
-1449

$4,500 Steinway concert grand piano, excellent condition. Also Westinghouse frigidaire, 4 cu. ft. US$100. Reply Box 904, NCDN.

SINGER sewing machines, new and slightly used. Bargain sale. Room 138, Hamilton House.
-1517

400 used steel drums for sale. 50/55 gallons, $91 each. Address Box 876, NCDN.
-1497

NEW B. S. A. and Fred. Williams 12-bore double-barrel hammerless shotguns. B. S. A. $730; Fred. Williams $650. Box 874, NCDN.
-1483

FOR SALE: Moutrie upright piano; Buick 4-door sedan; Singer sewing machine. Excellent condition. Reasonable price. Quick sale. Owner leaving. Telephone 77566. Before 8 a.m. and after 2 p.m.
10548

SHIRTS correctly made to measure at reasonable prices. White poplin from $15. Razon's, 12 Central Road.
10558

Cameras

UP to date Universal Flash synchronizer (Flash Gun) for all cameras obtainable from Standard Photo Supply Co., No. 445 Nanking Road, or telephone 92473.
10496

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED office room with telephone or share in office with use of telephone. Must be central. Apply Box 883, NCDN.
-1486

WANTED small office with use telephone, by neutral firm. Address Box 852, NCDN.
-1444

Rooms Without Board

SUITABLE for business lady furnished room in detached house, nice garden. French Concession. No refugees. Box 812, NCDN.
1366

NICE convenient rooms to let $12 per day. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m.
-2291

IMMEDIATE occupation: large double room, bathroom attached, hot water, furnished; or unfurnished; detached house, garden; very cool. Close French Club. Apply Box 897, NCDN.
-1515

AVAILABLE immediately. To let in apartment with all conveniences, two-roomed modernly-furnished flat, private bathroom, centre French Concession, telephone 73390. Also separately.
-1482

FURNISHED room in private British family. Connecting bathroom. Breakfast if desired. Allied nationals only. Tunsin Road vicinity. Address Box 803, NCDN.
10527

Houses and Land

11 ROOMS modern residence with land, 2 fun, 7 li. Early occupation. Price $150,000. Box 905, NCDN.

INVESTMENT property in the best part of central district in International Settlement, for sale. Beautiful corner lot of over 10 mow with first-class buildings occupied by Chinese Banks and big firms. Yearly income $120,000 approximately. What offers? Address Box 677, NCDN.
-1181

DETACHED residences near Wayside Park. Well built five-roomed house on mow with usual offices for $65,000; six-roomed house with service wing, 3½ mow, for $250,000. Immediate possession. Please interview Cumine & Co., Ltd., personally, 2 Peking Road.
10589

VACANT land for lease for a period of years. Approximately three mow. Location: end of Yuyuen Road. Apply Telephone 13813.
-1429

FOR SALE, large apartment-building, Bubbling Well Road, all flats and shops occupied. No brokers. Address Box 789, NCDN.
-1328

Furnished Apartments

FOR SALE: Delightful, cool, three-roomed furnished apartment, best residential part French Concession. Reasonable rent. No key money. Telephone 77566. Before 8 a.m. and after 2 p.m.
10545

SEPTEMBER 1: Two room modern fully furnished apartment, bathroom, kitchen, verandah, constant hot water, cutlery, crockery. Inclusive rent $675. Western district, Bus 14. Box 837, NCDN.
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